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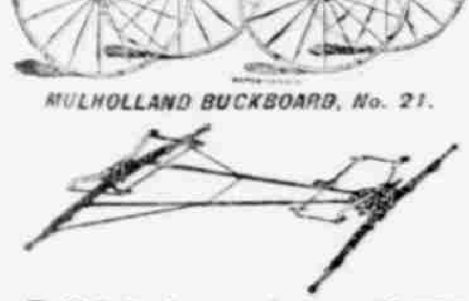

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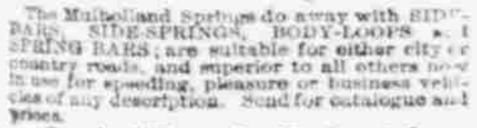

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"FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE."

Dear, it is twilight, the time of rest;
Ah! cease that weary pacing to and fro;
Sit down beside me in this cushioned nest,
Warm with the brightness of our ingle-glow.
Dear, thou art troubled. Let me share thy lot
Of shadow, as I shared thy sunshine hours.
I am no child, though, childhood half forgot,
Lies close behind me, with its toys and flowers.
I am a woman, waked by happy love
To keep home's sacred altar-fire alight!
Thou hast elected me to stand above
All others in thine heart. I claim my right.
Not wife alone, but mate, and comrade true;
I shared thy roses, let me share thy rue!

Bitter? I know it. God hath made it so.
But from his hand shall we take good alone,
And evil never? Let the world's wealth go,
Life hath no loss which love cannot atone.
Show me the new hard path that we must tread,
I shall not faint nor falter by the way;
And, be there cloud or sunshine overhead,
I shall not fail thee to my dying day.
But love me, love me, let our hearts and lips
Cling closer in our sorrow than in joy;
Let faith outshine our fortunes in eclipse,
And love deem wealth a lost and broken toy.
Joy made us glad, let sorrow find us true;
God blessed our roses, He will bless our rue!
—[All the Year Round.

THE EIGHT FORTY-FIVE.

Everybody outside the office of Jonathan Greysark & Co., East India merchants, of Rood-lane, City, knew Mr. Jonathan Greysark simply as a very well-to-do bachelor of five and forty, fresh-faced, well-dressed, genial and affable, as a man, tolerably well-fitted out with the good things of this life, and unhampered by ties and encumbrances, should be.

But Mr. Philip Penn, whose days were passed within the office, regarded his wealthy and popular employer from a somewhat different point of view. Mr. Penn had by his steadiness and business knowledge in no small degree helped Jonathan Greysark to his enviable position in the commercial world; he had served the house faithfully for upward of twenty years, yet he was still simply a clerk, in which position, despite frequent prayers and petitions, Mr. Greysark was determined to keep him until the time came for dispensing entirely with his services.

Altogether, poor Penn's life was by no means a happy one, for, in addition to his commercial troubles, he had an eternally grinding domestic skeleton in the shape of a blackguard brother, who had stood in the felon's dock on a charge of extensive forgery, had passed many years in prison, and who now could only be kept quietly in the background by the allowance which the unfortunate Penn made him out of the exceedingly moderate salary he drew from the Rood-lane office.

Greysark knew this, and was also aware that a tarnished name was an almost insuperable bar to his clerk's advance in any other line of life; so he meanly took advantage of the fact by getting a most unfair amount of work out of Penn, and paying him a miserably inadequate salary for it.

Jonathan Greysark lived at Brighton, and came up to town every morning by the 8:45 express. In this famous train he had acquired from long usage a prescriptive right to a particular seat in a particular compartment of a particular carriage.

One morning Greysark swaggered up to the carriage only to find his seat occupied.

The occupant was a pretty, modestly dressed girl of eighteen or thereabout.

The next morning he found his place similarly occupied, and only the girl's pleasant face checked audible expression of his discontent.

The same thing occurred the morning after that, and continuously, without protest from Mr. Greysark, and the young 8.45 bucks, who, of course, regarded the affair as a capital joke, remarked that the great man, instead of ramping and raging away to another carriage, not only contentedly went into the same one, but passed a much greater part of the hour and a quarter's journey in looking at the girl over the top of his newspaper than in studying the city article.

In a fortnight's time it was observed that he handed the girl out, carried her little parcels, and saw her safely into an omnibus for the Mansion House; and in three weeks' time it was noted that he chatted as easily and familiarly with her as if he had known her for years.

In short, it became very evident that wealthy bachelor of Rood-lane was enamored of the young lady.

When his attentions first became marked she assumed the proper attitude of unprotected virtue and confined her answers to rather curt monosyllables; but when her feminine perspicuity assured her that her admirer was inspired by the most honorable of intentions it was not very long before she told that her name was Phyllis, and that she was a student at the South Kensington School of Art, and that she resided at Brighton with her aunt.

"Miss Phyllis," said Greysark one morning, as they walked along the London Bridge platform, "as some sort of assurance that I only entertain the most genuine feelings of respect and admiration for you, I think I should mention that my name is Greysark, that I am the head of one of the most respected houses in the city of London, and that nothing would give me a greater pleasure than to call upon your aunt at Brighton."

At the mention of the name of Greysark the girl's color deepened somewhat, and she raised her eyes to his face for a few seconds.

Then she said:

"I am sure that my aunt would be delighted to make your acquaintance, Mr. Greysark."

Accordingly, on the following Sunday, Mr. Greysark betook himself to Regency Square, and was ushered into the presence of a lady who received him with stately urbanity.

Jonathan Greysark lost no time in beating about the bush, but plunged at once *in medias res*, described the origin of his acquaintance with Phyllis, expressed himself in such happy language, blew his own trumpet in such a pleasant, unassuming manner, declared his devotion in such fervid phrases, in fact put matters before the old lady in such an attractive light, that she was completely won over.

"Of course, Mr. Greysark," she said in reply, "as I am only the girl's aunt, I have no direct authority in the matter. But if Phyllis regards your suit as favorably as I do, I can only recommend that you should address a letter to her father in London, state the case as you have stated it to me, and abide by his decision."

"But it is an extraordinary phase of our acquaintance," said the merchant, "that I do not know your niece's surname yet."

The old lady was struck by the strangeness of his avowal, hesitated a moment, seemed a little confused, and then replied:

"Her name is Fleming, Mr. Greysark; a letter addressed to Mr. Robert Fleming and given to me will insure its safe despatch."

"But would not it be better for me to call upon Mr. Fleming myself," said Mr. Greysark. "My business experience has taught me that one personal interview is worth a dozen letters."

"So it is, as a general rule, Mr. Greysark," replied the old lady; "but Mr. Fleming's movements are so uncertain, his business taking him so frequently away from home, that the course I have suggested would, I think, be the better."

Mr. Greysark took his leave, resolved that he would without delay formally propose to Phyllis, and if her answer should be favorable, indite his letter to Mr. Fleming.

Accordingly, the next morning he poured out his soul to her, and received her assent to his proposal, conditional upon the approval of her father.

One or two circumstances connected with his visit to Regency Square on the previous day struck Jonathan Greysark as being curious.

He had observed the old lady's hesitation in giving the name of Fleming; and the suggestion that the letter should be forwarded through her instead of to a direct address was rather unusual.

Perhaps Fleming was a strange sort of man, under a cloud, or of eccentric habits.

At any rate, Phyllis was a lady, as was her aunt, and his ardent affection for the simple-minded, bright-faced girl overcame his little doubt.

He called Mr. Penn in, gave him instructions to show nobody into the private room for an hour, and settled himself down to indite the epistle to Mr. Fleming.

After much destruction of paper, he produced an exact account of his courtship, with a statement of his position in life, and the request that Mr. Fleming take a week to consider the "vital question" embodied in the letter.

Mr. Greysark placed this in an envelope addressed to Robert Fleming, Esq., and that again in an envelope which he purposed to hand to the lady at Brighton.

The week seemed interminable to the enamored Jonathan. He was in a state of anxiety to which he had long been a stranger. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday passed, and no answer from the mysterious Mr. Fleming arrived.

On the Friday afternoon he called in Mr. Penn.

"Kindly shut the door," he said: "I have something of importance to speak to you about."

Mr. Penn obeyed and anxiously inspected his employer's face.

"Mr. Penn," began the merchant, with a preliminary clearing of the throat, "you have been in my service now for some years, and you have given me very general satisfaction in the performance of your duties."

At these words a feeling almost of hopeful expectation possessed the poor clerk. Was it possible that his long and faithful services to his employer were at last to be rewarded?

"But," continued Greysark, "I have been thinking the matter over very seriously lately, and I have arrived at the painful conclusion that I must dispense with your services at the expiration of a month from this date.

"It is very evident to me that some fresh blood is needed in this business. In fact, I propose to take a partner, and by so acting to do away with the necessity of paying a handsome salary to a head clerk."

"Mr. Greysark," almost shrieked poor Penn, "do hear me. I have helped you to make this business. I have been in this office for more than twenty years. You have never once had cause to find fault with me, and I may conscientiously say that I have never given you occasion to. For more than one reason I am precluded from the possibility of getting another situation.

"My name, as you know, is against me, and people would object to me on the ground that I had a brother who had been in the police dock; moreover, I am not fitted to occupy a clerk's desk in any other business. Think, sir, I implore you to think. With one word you are turning an honest man into the streets to beg, for no fault of his own.

"I do not wish to put myself forward unduly, Mr. Greysark, but at such a crisis as this I am forced to remind you that but for me you might possibly not have found business to work so smoothly as it has. If you discharge me with the notion of introducing new blood into the house you will have to——"

"Mr. Penn," interrupted the merchant, "I have given your case my fullest consideration, and I propose to make you a weekly allowance until you get employment.

"But that you must go I have made my mind.

"I think it but fair to tell you that the principal reason for my deciding to take a partner is that I am going to be married—that is, when the consent of the young lady's father has been obtained."

"Well, sir," said the clerk, "of all periods in life, surely the eve of marriage should most naturally inspire kind actions. You are about to make yourself as happy as a human being can possibly be, yet you wish to inaugurate that period by reducing to want and ruin an old and tried servant. I know you too well, sir—or, rather, I think too well of you—not to be sure if you carry out this latter intention your conscience must prick you in after life."

"Mr. Penn," said Greysark severely, "I told you not to bandy words with me, so let me hear no more. I am going to Brighton. Do not omit to forward all letters to my address there. You will please be particular in this.

"I must say, Mr. Penn, that I am a little astonished, that, remembering, as you must, what I have done for you, and how with your tarnished name you might long ere this have been begging your bread but for me, you should presume to offer me advice on my own affairs. But I will say no more."

The clerk lingered on in the room, then he said:

"Mr. Greysark, you observed just now that the fact of your marriage depends upon the consent of the young lady's father."

"Those were my words, Mr. Penn," replied the merchant.

"If he should refuse his consent?" said Penn.

"Refuse, Mr. Penn! Refuse!" exclaimed Greysark. "Such a thing is simply impossible, simply too ridiculous to be entertained for a moment. The head of the house of Jonathan Greysark & Co., I should imagine, was a fit match for any one."

"So you may think, sir," said Penn, quietly, "but fathers sometimes hold strange opinions."

"Mr. Penn, you are insolent, sir!" almost roared the merchant, rising in his chair, and glaring at his clerk with furious eyes.

Penn fumbled in his pockets, and continued, still quietly:

"Well, sir, in this case the father's opinion does happen to differ from yours, and he refuses his sanction to his daughter's marriage."

Jonathan Greysark started from his chair, his face perfectly livid, his eyes and mouth wide open.

Penn drew forth a letter from his pocket, unfolded it, and as if utterly unconscious of the storm he had raised, resumed:

"You have addressed this letter to Mr. Robert Fleming, the father of Phyllis, the young lady to whom you have been paying your addresses. I, for family reasons with which you are quite familiar, prefer to be known in my circle of acquaintance as Robert Fleming. Phyllis is my daughter, and I re——"

"No, no! don't go on," shouted Greysark in a voice of supplication.

* * * * * *

In the course of a few weeks Phyllis Penn became Mrs. Jonathan Greysark, and the style of the firm in Rood-lane was altered to Greysark, Penn & Co.

OLD SOUTHERNISMS.

Quaint Sayings in South Carolina.

Some years ago Richard Grant White wrote a delightfully interesting book on Americanisms. He might well have divided the subject into two parts—Yankeeisms and Southernisms.

Absolute correctness in pronunciation or in the formation of sentences is a most difficult accomplishment, and few there be, either North or South, who have reached such a degree of perfection that no exceptions can be taken by "carping critics" to their utterances.

In the matter of pronunciation the times are changing, and one can scarcely keep pace with the innovations being introduced by the leading orthoepists.

The purpose of this paper is, however, to present, in a succinct way, a few of the quaintnesses of pronunciation and construction held to by the Southern people as a class.

Among these the first that comes to mind is the custom of omitting the last two letters of such words as "more," "store," "four,"—which are pronounced "mo," "sto," and "fo."

"What o'clock is it?" you ask the Carolinian, and ten to one he tells you it is "half-pas' fo'," if that happens to be the hour.

Another common Southernism is the use of "like as if," or "like" for the words "as if."

"She looked like she knew me," is a common expression, or, "she looked like as if she'd die." This is very common in Washington, and in all the States South of Mason and Dixon's line.

The word "funny" is frequently used instead of strange, and sometimes with startling effect.

A young Southern girl was visiting us once, and a caller was telling of the death of her mother through swallowing a fishbone.

"Oh! wasn't it funny?" exclaimed our visitor, at the close of the narrative.

"I think you mean strange," said the caller, as soon as she recovered from the astonishment. Our girl friend has never used the word "funny" since.

If you happen to hear anybody say "rye cheer" you may know it is intended to mean "right here." For instance:

A South Carolinian will say, "Where was he at last night?" and his fellow-citizen will say, "He staid rye cheer with me."

Djear—pronounced in one syllable—is not a Russian word, as might be supposed; it means "Do you hear?" and is usually addressed to servants in this form: "You Jim! Bring in that wood, djear?"

"To get to go" is essentially a Georgia expression. They say:

"Do don't fail to come to-night," and the reply is: "I've tried to get to go three weeks now, so I reckon I'll be there t'night."

The expression "Do don't" is heard in Georgia and South Carolina, but rarely elsewhere.

One of the most laughable things you ever heard is the peculiar pronunciation of the word "about." It is impossible to express the South Carolinian's pronunciation phonetically. It sounds like abaout—pronounced very quickly in three syllables.

"Quare," for "queer," is another word. The use of "reckon" for "presume" is said to have been derived from the Yankees, as was the expression "right smart" for the word "much."

In imitation of the English, perhaps, is the custom of saying "I've got it" for "I have it," and the general use of the word "got" where it is quite unnecessary.

Also English is the use of "obliged," as "I'm obliged to do it," for "I must do it," "he is obliged to go" for "he must go."

Ambiguity of expression is too prevalent in Dixie, and too many people sacrifice sense for sound.

Low-country people and the residents of middle South Carolina say "gee-arden" for "garden," "gee-yard" for "guard," with the hard sound of "g."

So, too, with such words as "card," "car," and "cart," into which is introduced the sound of "kee," to take the place of the first consonant, thus: "Kee-ard," "kee-ar," "kee-art."

The use of delightful for delicious in such a sentence as: "The ice cream is delightful," is very common.

"Pretty" is a word very often misused, for instance: "Isn't this a pretty day?"—and this error is a very general one.

North Carolinians say the scenery is "pretty"—meaning picturesque; the day is "pretty"—meaning fine, and that a person's manners are "pretty"—meaning well-bred.

"You all," or, as it should be abbreviated "y'll," is one of the most ridiculous of all the Southernisms I can call to mind. It usually means two or more persons, but is sometimes used when only one person is meant.

For instance, a caller, on taking her departure, says: "Y'll must come to see us." She means the lady upon whom she is calling and her husband may call.—[Dixie.

Golden-Mouthed Cattle.

Zeigler, of the meat market on South C street, killed a steer the other day whose teeth were completely incrusted with gold and silver bullion.

The animal came from a ranch on Carson River, and the precious metal on the enamel of the teeth doubtless accumulated from drinking the water of the river, which is impregnated with the tailings from the mills reducing Comstock ores.

This circumstance is not new, however, as Sam Davis mentioned something similar before in the Carson Appeal. Most of the cattle along the river have their teeth afflicted in the same way.

Their owners might scrape off quite a revenue from them if they had any financial sense.—[Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

An Extraordinary Child.

A well-known Mrs. Malaprop in Washington society in speaking of a young friend said lately:

"I always felt especial interest in Mrs. —— because she was a post mortem child."—[Washington Chronicle.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

The Astonishingly Ingenious Production of a Village Watchmaker.

In the village of Pittenweem, in Scotland, about fifty years ago, there was made and exhibited by Mr. Smith, a clock and watchmaker of that place, an automatical clock, which, from the description given of it at that time, appears to have equalled anything of the kind ever produced. It comprehended a very striking illustration of the musical and religious character of the people of Scotland.

The case, which was of the finest mahogany, was seven feet high, with fluted columns on each side. The upper part of the clock was ornamented with carving, fret work and gilding, with a golden bird having its wings extended standing in the centre.

The case contained a large eight-day musical clock, with three dial plates and a chime of sixteen bells.

The whole clock was divided into five different parts, each of which had its own particular weight.

The first was the going part; the second kept a small musical band in motion. The band played a favorite tune over once before striking the hour.

The third part struck the hour; the fourth moved a large musical band, containing eight celebrated Scotch tunes, one of which played every three hours with great exactness.

The front dial plate or face, which was about eighteen inches in diameter, had an arch which showed the hours, minutes and seconds, with the name and date of the month, without variation during the entire year, even on the 29th of February. The clock turned out all the odd days in one night and brought out the first of March on the following morning.

In the plate there were also two small hands, one of which discovered the day of the week.

When Sunday came there appeared the words: "Remember Sunday," and at 12 o'clock the music stopped playing until 12 o'clock on Sunday night. The music then began again and continued until the next Saturday night.

On the right hand was another dial plate eight inches wide, with an arch. It contained a hand that pointed to the name of the tune that the clock played.

The dial plate on the left was of the same size as the one on the right. It represented the front of a house with a door in the middle.

At each side of the door stood a sentinel, with his arms, in the livery of the city guard of Edinburgh, painted on brass. In the inside of the centre of the door was seen the macer or clerk of the lords of the council, dressed in his robes with his mace in his right hand.

As soon as the clock began to play he took off his hat with his right hand and walked past the door, followed by fifteen lords in procession. The figures were painted on thin brass and very much resembled life.

All this was but a part of this wonderful eight-day clock.

Tree-Planting in Washington.

Washington City has now growing in its small parks, avenues and streets over 65,000 forest trees, which have been planted under the direction of the Parking Commission, of which William R. Smith, the curator of the Botanic Garden, and William Saunders of the Agricultural Department are the controlling minds.

The commission are at work on the construction of an avenue which occupies the site of the old canal, now filled in. It is located between the Capitol and the Potomac River, and is about three quarters of a mile in length, and over 200 feet in width.

There will be two rows of eucalyptus trees on each sidewalk, and in the centre of the street a park with two rows of trees on the outer edges, and a foot walk through the centre, overshadowed by tall, graceful cypresses. That will make eight rows of trees altogether, and so arranged that the general effect will be excellent.

The commissioners have chosen the eucalyptus tree for this boulevard because of its well-known qualities for preventing malaria.

The commissioners will set out a large number of trees of various species all over the city. For instance, on the Boundary, east of Seventh Street, there will be Oriental sycamores, and west of Seventh Street, Occidental sycamores.

Around the little park in front of the National Theatre will be Norway maples, trees that, while giving a good shade, will not obstruct the view from the buildings on E Street.

They will also set out a great many American lindens, and by the time they get through they'll have about nine miles of linden trees. The American linden is far superior to the German, and, in fact, the German could not live in Washington on account of the insects.

It is the object of the commissioners to introduce as many of our own American trees as possible, especially oaks.

Along the streets bordering the river and the malarial districts will be planted trees whose purifying qualities will tend to keep away malaria.

They have offered to give to every man who desires it a tree to plant in his yard, just as a sanitary measure.

James Pound's Double Life.

James Pound is an Englishman who enjoys the distinction of having lived successfully a double life.

He was first married to a Miss Smith in 1846 and in 1859 made a will bequeathing all his property to Mrs. Pound.

In 1869 he was married again under the name of Jackson to a widow named Foster. A hotel was started by the newly-married pair, and a very excellent hotel it must have been, if the property willed in 1878 by Mr. Pound Jackson to his "dear wife, Susanna Jackson," is a fair index of hotel quality as well as prosperity.

Mr. Pound-Jackson, after his second marriage, stated to both wives that he had become a commercial traveler, and as such must be often away from home. Such was his keen sense of honor, however, that he divided his time equally between Mrs. Pound and Mrs. Jackson, and seems to have been a model husband to both.

Even in death his only unfairness was one of necessity. Nature refused to make an exception for such a remarkable case, and Mr. Pound-Jackson could not die in two places, surrounded by two wailing families. He did his best, however, for two wills were left, providing equally for each family. Nor can the probate court break either will.

Smallest Firearm in the World.

The smallest firearm in the world is a gold watch chain in the form of a revolver about an inch long.

Cartridges are made for it, and it is claimed that it could do serious damage at short range.

DIVIDING EQUALLY.

A Partnership Dispute That Came Near Wrecking the Business.

When the Hon. George Winship, the well known Dakota editor, tells the following story, he always insists that he cooked the flapjacks while his companion acted as valet de chambre to the horses of the stage company which employed them.

When Colonel William Budge takes his turn at its narration he insists that Editor Winship shampooed the mule while it was his especial province to navigate the singed but esculent flap-jack through its little sea of grease.

There was a division of labor in the shack (stage route inn kept by them) based on strictly equitable principles. It had been agreed that the Judge and the Colonel should alternate each morning in performing the painful office of fire builder.

This was not as serious a job as one would think, for it was their custom to bank the fire over night, and there were always enough embers left for a respectable blaze to begin with. The fireplace was made of logs, as there was not a stone within thirty miles of the Red River, which were protected by a thick coating of the tenacious Red River mud.

Notwithstanding this the chimney, or rather the wooden part of it, occasionally caught fire, and a bucket of water and a mass of mortar-like mud to extinguish the flame were ever present as household necessities.

One morning when the mercury was toying with thirty-five below, "Judge" Winship stuck his head from under the buffalo hide and saw the entire chimney was ablaze, and that the fire was fast spreading to cover the entire end of the building. He nudged Colonel Budge, who reposed beside him on the pile of skins which did duty for a bed.

"Budge!"

"W'as up?" The Colonel was not sufficiently awake to talk plainly.

"Budge!" Then came a little elbow action, and the Colonel in a semi-somnolent state drawled out "Whoa!" dreaming of a kicking mule. "Budge, she's afire again."

"Well, you needn't be so noisy about it. There is no need of forgetting that you claim to be a gentleman even if the house is afire," growled the Colonel, who was waxing cross. "You spoiled the slickest dream I ever had with your infernal fire alarm. Why couldn't you have let me have it out? And say, while you bunk with gentlemen, you ought, just out of common decency to wear boxing gloves or something on your elbows. Now you let me alone. I want to sleep."

The fire was spreading to the corners, and the whole upper part of the end wall was aflame.

"Say, Colonel, the fire is spreading, and it's your turn to get up. You better put her out while it's easy."

"It ain't my turn to get up, Judge."

"Yes it is; there's the record, Colonel."

The Judge pointed to a row of W. B., W. B., W. B., in charcoal on the wall. The last letter obliterated was W., showing that Editor Winship had built the fire the morning before.

"Judge, I don't care for the record. You say it's my turn to build the fire. The fire is already built. That let's me out. Nature is on my side."

"Colonel, I got up yesterday, and when you think I'm going to get up first to-day you're fooled, that's all. It's wrong. It's your turn and you know it is."

"Judge, you think you're a holy terror on the argue, but I tell you that I can lay abed longer than you can argue. I'm willing to build a fire, but I'm durned if I ever agreed to put one out. This fire is yours. You discovered it. It's yours by right of discovery. Git up and take care of your property."

The whole end of the building was ablaze by this time, and the tongues of flame were licking along the dry rafters of the ceiling and roof.

"You needn't think, Colonel, that any man who came to America by way of Hudson's Bay is going to down me. I can stand it as long as you can."

The smoke and heat became oppressive. The partners drew the buffalo robes over their heads, and each waited for the other to move. The situation was becoming painful. The flames were now nearly over the heads of the men. The Judge stuck his head out to prospect a little, and he met the critical and calculating gaze of the Colonel.

"Will you give in, Colonel?"

"Nary a give, Judge."

Both heads ducked under cover. Presently falling embers began to singe the buffalo hide with which they were protected, and the smell of burning hair became intolerable. A rafter fell and startled both into putting out their heads again to prospect for further disturbances of the same sort.

"Will you git up, Colonel?"

"Nary a git, Judge."

Back under cover popped both heads. The roar and crackling of the fire were growing ominous. It was only a question of a few moments longer when the roof would fall. The explosion of a flask which had contained a little powder filled the room with flying sparks and brought both heads to the surface again.

"Say, Colonel, will you git up with me, simultaneously as it were?"

"Why, certainly, Judge, you know I'm the most reasonable man alive. I'll do anything that's fair."

"Well, let's get out of this."

Without undue haste and arm in arm they arose.

Which was first and which was last has ever been a question. The judge had, and to this day has, a sneaking suspicion that the Colonel held back a few inches.

Once up they fell to and tossed out doors the provisions and skins which the shack contained.

An hour or two later, after they burrowed a nest in the haystack and fixed things up for the night, the two stood and viewed the smoking ruins.

"This," said the Colonel, sorrowfully, "comes from your blamed mulishness. You might have suggested our getting up together long before, if you had a mind to."

The Guest Chamber.

In your guest chamber too, books should have their appointed place. The sojourner beneath your hospitable roof may spend some half hours alone in her room or may have a wakeful night; some well chosen novels, a volume or two of poems, a few books of more serious reading may help to pass pleasantly some lonely moments when she hesitates to seek your personal entertainment.

"A calendar containing, with the days of the month, a profound thought of Ruskin's or a bright saying of Miss Allcott's will prove a great convenience and show forethought on your part.

A sconce with candles will light up some dusky corner, and next the bed should always be placed a stand with candle and matches.

A rug of white goat skin laid at the door, and another in front of an easy chair, add much to the cozy effect of a room. A glass of flowers, even if they be but a few roses, or a bunch of mignonette, should always be found in our ideal bedroom, and when cut flowers are not easily obtainable, a potted plant in bloom will give much pleasure. Upon one tiny table should be placed a crystal water bottle, a plate of sweet biscuit and some fresh or glace fruit.

It is attention to these small amenities of life which marks the difference between the home and the hotel.—[The Cosmopolitan.

APPETIZERS.

His Preference.

Arkansaw backwoods school teacher (to boy): "Did you want to come to school?"

Boy: "Wan't hurtin' ter come."

Teacher: "But you thought it better to get an education, eh?"

Boy: "Didn't think er nuff uv it ter hurt me?"

Teacher: "Then why did you come?"

Boy: "Wall, dad he said I had ter plow ther new groun' with er bull tongue er go ter school, it didn't matter er blame which, so I come ter school, thinking I'd try it er few falls."

Teacher: "How do you like it as far as you've got?"

Boy: "Ain't dead in love with it."

Teacher: "Here, take this book now and let me teach you your letters."

Boy: "Ain't got no letters. Sis is ther only one on ther place that gits any letters."

Teacher: "I mean that you must learn the alphabet."

Boy (contemptuously): "Whut, all them marks?"

Teacher: "Yes."

Boy (taking up his hat): "Wall, er good-bye. I'd rather rassle with ther bull tongue."—[Arkansaw Traveler.

Tictics but Not Tactics.

Mr. Webster used to tell a story at the expense of Peter Little, who had in early life repaired clocks and watches, but who had for some years represented a Maryland district in the House.

Oneday he had the temerity to move to amend a resolution by John Randolph on the subject of military claims.

Mr. Randolph rose up after the amendment had been offered, and, drawing his watch from his fob, asked the honorable Peter what o'clock it was. He told him.

"Sir," replied the orator, "you can mend my watch, but not my motions. You understand tictics, sir, but not tactics."

Little George on the Alert.

The Guntersons are a large family and given to hospitality, and the children know what it is to be turned out of their rooms and places at table to accommodate a sudden housefull of guests.

Two friends of the Spiritualist denomination were calling there one day, and mentioned to the head of the family that the following Sunday the spirit of Theodore Parker would be in town, and would spend the night at his house.

Much-enduring little George, sitting at his father's knee, hereupon whispered loud enough for all to hear: "He can't have my bed."—[Harper's Bazar.

Too Much Competition in Bankruptcy.

"Is dot so," asked a bankrupt of a friend, "dot Schwindlemeyer hash failed in pishness?"

The reply was that Schwindlemeyer had not failed, whereat the bankrupt said enthusiastically:

"I am glad Schwindlemeyer vash an honest man. Der ish too mooch competitions already in dot bankrupt pishness."

An Odd Contract.

A negro man at Fort Gaines, Ga., said to be a good farm-hand, offered to make a contract for next year on the following terms:

The farmer was to give him a quart of whisky every Saturday night, allow him to ride one of his mules on Sunday, and feed and clothe him, and give him five dollars in cash on Christmas.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt.

"You know Mrs. Enderson, don't you, Mrs. Blythe?"

"Know her? Of course I don't."

"Why, I'm surprised. Really, I thought you were old friends."

"Friends! Well, I guess not. Didn't you know that we lived in the same house with the Endersons for three years?"—[Cambridge (Mass.) Chronicle.

Why Did They Laugh?

Bob: "Have you sold your humorous article to any newspaper yet?"

Sam: "I've shown it to several editors, but none of them have bought it."

Bob: "Perhaps they don't think it funny enough."

Sam: "Oh, yes they do, for they all laughed."—[Texas Siftings.

Kill or Cure Remedy.

Customer, in the last stages of bronchitis:

"Give me some rum and gum for this horrible cough."

Polite bar-tender: "Try our superfine rock and rye, and it will be ended in twenty-four hours."

Customer, gasping: "If it's as fatal as that, I'd rather not."

Natural Pride.

Mrs. Pry: "Those Watkinses must be awfully poor people."

Mr. P.: "Why? How so?"

Mrs. Pry: "They never give a beggar anything—never!"

Mr. P.: "Do you?"

Mrs. Pry: "No; but it isn't because I haven't plenty."

Sweeping Satisfaction.

"What evidence have you that you are a Christian?" said Mr. Spurgeon to a working-girl.

"I now sweep under the mats," she replied.

"That," said the great preacher, "is sufficient."—[Tid-Bits.

On His Dignity.

"Say," called old Mr. Crotchet to the new boy; "bring me my boot-jack."

"My name ain't Jack," responded the boy, quickly, "an' I ain't got your boot, neither."—[Harper's Bazar.

Unexpectedness of Wit.

Wit from a man's mouth is like a mouse in a hole; you may watch the hole all day and no mouse come out, but by-and-by, when no one is looking for it, out pops the mouse and streams across the parlor.

Largest Correspondence in Washington.

The man who receives the most letters a day in Washington is not the President or any member of his Cabinet, but a pension attorney, whose daily mail frequently numbers 500 letters.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY - - - JUNE 10, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR TREASURER:
THOMAS E. HOWE, Cambria.
FOR COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN KIRBY, Johnstown.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
GEORGE W. EASTLY, Johnstown.
FOR AUDITORS.
J. W. GRIFFIN, Munster Twp.
LOUIS ROLAND, Johnstown.

THE Attorney General of this State, W. C. Kirkpatrick, has decided that the Act of Assembly passed at the late session of the Legislature, repealing the tax on household furniture, watches and pleasure carriages goes into effect immediately, although the assessment on this kind of property has already been made. Last year the State obtained a revenue of $114,000 from this source.

JAMES G. BLAINE, together with his wife and two daughters, sailed from New York on Wednesday last for England. He will make a tour of the Continent and will be absent ten months or a year. His political friends are actively at work laying the wires to bring about his renomination next year as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Blaine, in our opinion, will not be renominated, and even if he should be, will be defeated much more easily than he was in 1884. His Presidential sun has set, never more to rise.

THE New York World, referring to the death of Vice President Wheeler, says: Ex-Vice-President William A. Wheeler who died yesterday at his home in Malone, in this State, was a man of sterling character and good abilities. He was a useful and honest legislator, an admirable presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and a member of Congress who commanded the confidence and respect of both parties. The unfortunate circumstances under which he received the Vice-Presidency and the uncongenial nature of the office threw a shadow over his later years, which was deepened by domestic affliction and ill-health. Mr. Wheeler was beloved most by those who knew him best, which is after all, the surest test of character. And the political antimosities of which he was more the victim than the cause may well cease at the grave of one of the purest and most conscientious men that ever served the State.

OF the persistent denunciation of Mr. Gladstone's policy towards Ireland by John Bright, who was at one time, and that of recent date, was the recognized leader of the Liberal party in England, the Philadelphia *Record* remarks as follows: Mr. John Bright has written another letter fiercely denouncing the Gladstonian policy, and saying: "Mr. Gladstone, having turned his own coat, is impatient at the Liberals for refusing to do likewise." Certainly no better example of Satan reproving sin could be found than in Mr. Bright's own attitude, which stands out in such marked contrast with that which he assumed when he said in Cork, in 1866: "As long as I remain in Parliament, or in public life, or in life at all, and am capable of thinking, I believe I shall be of opinion that we in this generation do owe it to ourselves, and owe it to Ireland, to make such amends as we can for an amount of neglect and cruelty and injustice committed in the past such as I think no civilized or Christian nation has ever inflicted on another Christian nation."

HON. ULYSSES MERCER, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, died at the residence of his son, near Philadelphia, on Monday last, having almost reached the 70th year of his age. He was born in Bradford county and resided at Towanda, the county seat, all his life. In 1861 he was appointed President Judge of the Bradford and Susquehanna district to fill a vacancy, and in October of the same year he was elected to the same position by the people of the district. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected three times. 1872 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court for a term of fifteen years and in 1883, on the death of Judge Sharswood, he became Chief Justice. Had he lived his term of office would have expired on the first Monday of January next. Although it was well known that he was anxious to be renominated by the Republican State Convention which will meet sometime next August, it is not at all probable, owing to his mature age, that his wish would have been gratified. He was an able and an upright Judge and left to his children the rich legacy of an untarnished name.

ABOUT one month of time has been consumed in Judge Barrett's court in New York in trying to procure a jury of twelve men, "honest and true," to solve the question whether the notorious Jacob Sharp is guilty of having bribed a batch of New York city aldermen in '84, to pass an ordinance over the Mayor's veto permitting railway tracks to be laid down along certain streets in that city. Ten days ago *eleven* jurors had been accepted and were in the box, but since then all efforts to procure the twelfth man have failed. Judge Barrett is now engaged in investigating the charge brought to his notice a few days ago by the District Attorney, that attempts had been made by Sharp's friends to influence some of the jurors who were called and challenged, in favor of Sharp's acquittal, or at least to bring about a disagreement of the jury. If Sharp was a poor man instead of being wealthy this disgraceful state of affairs would not exist. It is just as difficult a task now in an important criminal case in New York, in which the defendant is rich and influential, to get twelve honest men in the jury box, as a great statesmen declared it to be in England more than a hundred years ago.

The County Ticket.

The official returns of the Democratic primary election held in this county on Saturday last, will be found on the third page of our paper. There were twenty-two candidates for nomination to the different county offices to be filled at the election next November, and only six of the number could be nominated. Sixteen candidates were therefore disappointed in their efforts to accomplish their purpose. It has always, of course, been inevitable at a primary elecion, and always will be, that unsuccessful aspirants for nomination far out number the successful candidates. The election being over and the will of the Democratic voters of the county having been ascertained according to the rules and and regulations established by themselves for that purpose, it is now the plain duty of the defeated candidates to support their successful rivals, or in other words to abide by the decision of the voters at the primary contest, as each one of them declared he would do when he inserted his card in the Democratic papers of the county announcing his candidacy. Any other course would not only be revolutionary and a blow aimed at the organization and integrity of the Democracy of the county, but would involve a reckless violation of his pledge when he became a candidate, which would swiftly consign him to political oblivion. We do not make these remarks because we anticipate any opposition to the ticket by any one of the defeated candidates, for no whisper to that effect has been heard, but simply in the interest of party discipline and organization in order that success may be made certain in November. The Democratic voters of the county have made the ticket themselves, and even if it was not a good one, which it is, that fact alone ought to insure for it the hearty support, of every Democrat from Reade township to Upper Yoder. We will refer in detail hereafter to the different candidates.

GOVERNOR BEAVER says he will not call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of re-enacting the general revenue bill, which was lost in consequence of the failure of the presiding officer of the Senate to attach his signature to it. The bill was the most important one that was before the Legislature during the recent session, but like all other important measures its final passage was delayed until the closing hours of the session, and then through the neglect of the proper clerk to take the bill to the President of the Senate and procure his signature to it, the governor was absolutely precluded from giving it his approval. It will, perhaps, never be kown how the blunder occurred, whether it was an oversight on the part of the message clerk or whether corrupt means were used to prevent the bill from reaching the President of the Senate through his agency. The bill would have largely increased the revenues of the State and contained a provision directing *one-half* the amount derived from the three mill tax on personal property, to be paid to the county in which the tax was assessed and collected. Under this provision Cambria county would have been entitled annually to over *seven* thousand dollars. The bill having failed, in the way indicated, she and all the other counties in the State will be deprived of their share of the tax until the bill can be re-enacted by the next Legislature which will not meet until January 1889. Since the discovery of the fatal blunder the Governor has been using his veto power with an unsparing hand on the appropriation bills, in order that the expenditures of the State may be kept within the estimated revenues of the treasury. Some of the appropriations to charitable institutions are likely to be considerably reduced, indeed many of them have been already which is deeply to be regretted. Looking at the matter calmly and dispassionately we are decided in our opinion that Governor Beaver has made a grave mistake in refusing to call an extra session, and this seems to be the almost unanimous feeling of the people throughout the State. The session could not possibly last over ten days and the expense to the State would be a trifling matter when the beneficial results to be attained are taken into consideration.

THREE of the largest payments on account of pensions which have ever been made passed through the pension office last week. Francis Patterson, of the old Hundred and fifty-fourth New York Infantry, who is totally blind, receives $13,338; Walter S. Stephens, of the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry, $12,346. Jacob Dingman, of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, $12,441. Patterson's claim has been pending for many years, and has been twice rejected. The application in behalf of Stephens, who is insane, was first made in 1865. He has been bedridden for years, and his money will go for the benefit of relatives who have been caring for him. Dingman is totally blind, and his applications has been pending for 10 years. All three of these men were printers. They will receive $72 per month each from this time.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH on Wendesday, in sending to Harrington, Secretary of the Irish National League, £200 which had been forwarded to him by the Irish residents of Kimberly, Africa, together with a letter expressing the hope that the people of Ireland, would avoid crime despite coercion, trusts that the moderate counsels of Parnell, Harrington and other political leaders will not be thrown away. "So long as the national movement is kept within its present lines," writes the Archbishop, "Irishmen may may safely defy the most vicious efforts to slander them. At Rome especially may they disregard with the utmost confidence the effort, no matter how strenuous, to persuade the Pope that the Nationalists are revolutionalists."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND who has been absent from the seat of government for the last two weeks on a trout fishing expedition among the mountain streams of Northern New York, started on his return to Washington on Thursday, and expected to arrive in that city yesterday afternoon.

The Man and Brother.

At the recent Public Health Conference in Louisville, Ky., Bishop C. C. Penick read a paper on "The Colored Race as a Problem." The learned doctor claimed that the negroes had degenerated in a marked degree since emancipation, and that they were dying off 50 per cent. faster than white men. The death rate among the colored race was much larger than the increase, and from this fact he concluded that unless the white people should do something to prevent the mortality of the negro it would be but a question of time when the race would become extinct.

While there is no doubt that the death rate is higher among the blacks than among the whites, there is little in the statistics of population to warrant the gloomy conclusions of the learned doctor concerning the fate of the colored race on this continent. In 1803, when the slave trade ceased, the colored population of the United States was about 1,250,000. From that time the negro population, with no sources of immigration to draw from, increased until it was 4,500,000, free and slave, in 1860. The colored inhabitants of the country, after a quarter of a century of emancipation, now number not far from 7,000,000. These figures certainly do not indicate any decline in the colored population of the country, and all fears of the philanthropist concerning the extinction of the negro race on this continent may as well be dimissed. The negroes are steadily growing in numbers, although, unlike the whites, they receive no foreign accretions.

It is very likely that under the most favorable conditions the negro race increased more rapidly when in slavery than has been the case since its emancipation. The master whose wealth consisted chiefly of his slaves was extremely careful of their physical well-being. From a like motive of self-interest he encouraged early marriages and large families. When emancipation suddenly threw the negroes upon their own resources their ignorance of sanitary laws doubtless at first caused much mortality among them; but with increasing knowledge they should be as well able as other people to take care of themselves in this respect. At the same time the tendency to early marriages and large families has been somewhat checked under emancipation by prudential considerations; and this, rather than any deterioration of the race, serves to explain why the negro population does not increase as rapidly as under slavery. But what could the whites do to arrest the deterioration of the negroes if what Bishop Penick assumes be true? To put them under any kind of governmental or societary pupilage and subject them to a hot house process of improvement would only encourage this degeneracy, if it have any foundation in fact. What the negroes need is to be let alone to make their own struggle for existence under equal laws. This right they now have, and they are thriving under it.

While the negroes enjoy equal rights with white men, they are not yet wholly free. They are still to a great degree under the domination of a political party that claims a proprietary interest in them, and in their simplicity and gratitude they imagine they owe something to this party. But their political servitude is rapidly passing away. They are becoming emancipated from their new masters into whose hands they passed after their enfranchisement, and when this emancipation shall be complete they will be abundantly able to take care of themselves.—*Philadelphia Record.*

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN is perhaps the most maladroit statesman who ever set about the task of capturing a Presidential nomination. Shortly after the adjournment of Congress Mr. Sherman made an extended trip through the South—purely for his health and recreation, so he at first protested. But he finally brought up at Nashville with a speech which was political and partisan, but which was so carefully adapted to the locality where it was delivered, and contained so many pleasant things about the South and about Southerners, that here in the North the rumor ran that John Sherman's flinty heart had melted, and that he had at last dismissed sectional prejudie and discarded the "bloody shirt."

On Tuesday Mr. Sherman burst in upon the Legislature of Illinois and brought the labors of that body to a standstill while he delivered an other partisan speech, having not the remotest relevancy to the business of lawmaking in Illinois. And upon this occasion he recanted his recantation, and stood forth as the John Sherman of old, his feet planted squarely upon the sectional issue and waving the "bloody shirt" with unflagging zeal. When he comes to study the result of his Nashville and Springfield performances we think Mr. Sherman will be a much disappointed man. His speeches have confirmed thousands of independent voters in the belief that save only in respect to personal character and the absence of dangerous pyrotechnic tendencies Mr. Sherman, as a candidate for the, Presidency, would represent no advance over Mr. Blaine and show absolutely no healthful and progressive tendency on the part of the Republican organization. Moreover, Mr. Sherman's activity and the activity of his friends have already served to awaken the hostility of Mr. Blaine's supporters, and the best that Mr. Sherman's own organ, the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, can say for him is that the Republicans of Ohio "should stand solid for Sherman," but they must not "say an unkind word of James G. Blaine."

This is not a very hopeful beginning for Mr. Sherman. Already he seems to have narrowed his support down to an undivided half of the Ohio Republicans and a certain number, not easily estimated, of those Illinois Republicans who were formerly the supporters of General Logan.—*New York Times.*

GLADSTONE'S VISIT TO WALES.—A monster procession in honor of Mr. Gladstone was held at Swansea, Wales, on Saturday. Mr. Gladstone, with prominent Liberals of Wales, occupied a special stand, from which he reviewed the parade.

One hundred thousand Welshmen, wearing rosettes and bearing banners, and accompanied by numerous bands, marched past the stand. A contingent from Pont-y-Pridd headed the line. Cannons were fired and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The procession was five hours passing the review stand. After the men had all passed they massed to hear Mr. Gladstone, who spoke for an hour. He said the waste of time in the House of Commons was due to the fact that the Coercion bill was badly framed, badly conducted and wanting a basis of facts. It was extravagant and insidious in its objects and totally mismanaged, as well as misconceived. Lord Salisbury's complaint of obstruction was unmanly and effeminate. The fatigued Conservatives, he said, would be given a longer Whitsun holiday. He warned them that they would be even more tired, for it would be impossible to permanently govern Ireland coercively in the light of day and in an atmosphere of freedom. Mr. Gladstone asked the Welshmen to believe that the Irish were human beings, full of noble qualities. He was confident that the Welshmen would sympathize with the Irish in their difficult and arduous contest, in which their triumph was absolutety certain. A banquet was given to Mr. Gladstone this evening by the Welsh members of the House of Commons and officials of the Liberal party.

Some Immigration Returns.

The State Department at Washington has just issued a thick volume containing the reports of United States Consuls in regard to foreign emigration. This timely publication, which covers a period of thirteen years, is the first comprehensive official collation and arrangement of information on the subject. Some of the consular reports in regard to imigration are of especial interest. But, as Secretary Bayard says in the introduction, it is almost impossible to draw general conclusions from the data, because the local and temporary circumstances which influence emigration vary in so large a degree. But it is probable that the motive of emigration is much the same now as it has been from the time when populations were first stirred by the migratory impulse, namely, the desire to escape evil conditions at home and the hope of securing happiness and prosperity in new lands. As this country affords the best prospect of gaining these boons, it is not strange that the emigration from Europe to the United States greatly exceeds that to all other regions of the world.

Germany and England contribute about 70 per cent. of the total immigration to the United States. The utter failure of the German authorities to divert emigration into other channels is shown by the fact that out of 143,586 emigrants who left Germany in 1884 139,339 came to this country, and there is no sign of a change in the current. Consul General Raine, in Berlin, estimated in his report, found in this volume, that the number of emigrants who left Germany during the fifteen years from 1871 to 1885 was about 1,500,000, and that of this number 1,425,000 made their homes under the Stars and Stripes. While the United Kingdom sends a numerous contribution to her numerous colonies, the tide of emigration from Great Britain to the United States is as strong as ever.

These reports show that the two countries contributing the largest immigration also send the majority of skilled working men. England's contribution of skilled labor consists mainly of engineers, miners, iron and steel workers, spinners and weavers, and Germany's of carpenters, smiths, bakers, butchers, saddlers, tailors, brewers, ect. Of 5,396,416 immigrants who have landed in this country since 1873 48 per cent., as the reports show, had no occupation, while but 10 per cent. were skilled laborers. About 38 per cent. came under the description of miscellaneous, and contained persons engaged in all sorts of pursuits, from bankers and merchants to cooks. A little more than one-half of 1 per cent. belonged to the learned professions and the arts. But more than half of the immigrants who are put down as having no occupation are women; and when this allowance is made it will be seen that the proportion of unskilled laborers that come to this country is not as large as has been imagined.

These reports contain much other data in regard to the character of the emigration from each country that has contributed to the population of the United States. They will do much to dispel the false notions so industriously propagated in regard to the new-comers from Europe. So far from consisting of European paupers, as is so frequently asserted in organs of Know-Nothingism, the very large proportion of them are strong and healthy workers, and belong to the same elements that have done so much to promote the wealth and prosperity of this country. Without this immigration the soil in more than one prosperous State of the far West would be unturned by the plow to this day. —*Philadelphia Record.*

The President and Grand Army.

The small beer Republican politicians in and out of the Grand Army of the Republic desire to raise some sort of an issue that may interfere with President Cleveland's expected visit to St. Louis in September. For some reason they appear to dread it. Just what they want to do is not very clear, and it don't matter much. The invitation to the President which has been accepted was tendered in February last by the mayor of the city, the President of the Merchants' Exchange, and General Noble, representing the Grand Army posts. If the Grand Army, under a howl from small partisans who are always on the keen jump to work it politically, desires to withdraw its invitation, there is nothing in the constitution or laws to prevent. General Tuttle, department commander of Iowa, is of the indignant ones, and threatens the President will be insulted at St. Louis by Grand Army men because of his pension vetoes. And then in contradiction of this he says in the Western States "within the last two weeks the memberships of the posts have been increasing at an astonishing rate, and all these new members are Democrats, who propose to come down here and whoop it up for Cleveland." It has generally been supposed the aim of the Grand Army was to increase its membership, but the benighted Tuttle is not anxious, it seems, for members who don't sink to the level of his petty partisanship in blackguarding the President.

The St. Louis, *Republican*, commenting on the attempt to force a partisan aspect on the President,s visit, and to use the Grand Army to that end, says:

> Their conduct cannot fail to put this city and the Grand Army in a humiliating attitude before the country, for while of the 300,000 men in the organization we may assume that there are at least 200,000 who were brave soldiers—who are sensible gentle men, informed as to the requirements of good breeding and good taste—there is in it also a minority of blackguards, camp-followers, bounty-jumpers and broken down politicians. It is from this class that the protest comes against recognizing the President of the United States and commander of the army and navy of the Republic as the "Grand Army's" guest after the Grand Army has invited him. Such men are naturally Republican spoilsmen, who regard the offices of the country as their proper prey, and who think of the Grand Army as a machine to help them get at the treasury. But they are not representative of the organization.

Of course the purpose of the malcontents will fail. The good sense of the Grand Army of the Republic can be trusted for that.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THAT MICHAEL DAVITT fully expects to be arrested for his counsel to the Bodyke tenants is evident. He understands the situation too well to make any mistake in that regard. Already the news comes that the Government intends to prosecute him. He calls for aid for the evicted and for means to recompense those imprisoned for resisting the officers of the law. It is stated that he has sent a telegram to friends in the United States suggesting that pressure be brought to bear on the President to induce him to protest against the process that is now going on of expelling the people of Ireland from their native land.—*N. Y. World.*

A Gift for All.

In order to give all a chance to test it, and thus be convnced of its wonderful curative powers, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, will be, for a limited time, given away. This offer is not only liberal, but shows unbounded faith in the merits of this great remedy. All who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of Throat, Chest, or Lungs, are especially requested to call at the Drug Stores of E. James, of Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—It is now estimated at the pension office that the number of Mexican pension claims will not exceed 30,000

—Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, has refused the use of St. Stephen's Hall, in that city, for a lecture by Dr. McGlynn, on the ground that the latter is in open rebellion against the church.

—Two years ago a farmer of Cedar Grove, Ga., planted two rows of potato slips on Sunday. Since that time, although on both sides of these rows everything that is planted grows, this space has singularly refused to produce anything.

—Cardinal Gibbons arrived at New York on the Umbria Saturday and was met in the lower bay by a steamboat filled with well-known Catholic citizens of New York. He was in good health and spirits.

—News has just been received at Manson, Calhoun county, Iowa, that Rev. Dr. Reid, who left that place last winter to become a missionary in Central Africa, had been killed and eaten by cannibals.

—The entire herd of cattle on John H. Hoyt's farm, two miles north of Mechanisburg, Cumberland county, are quarantined, suffering from a disease supposed to be pleuro pneumonia.

—The final vote on local option for counties in Michigan has been taken, showing forty-seven in favor and forty-six against. This is four short of the required majority of members-elect. The bill will be reconsidered.

—Four years ago the twelve-year-old son of Cass Serry, of Grand Valley, New York, was kidnapped by a colored man and woman and nothing was heard of him until yesterday, when he suddenly returned to his father's house in Grand Valley.

—Miss Caldwell, of Washington, who gave $300,000 to the Catholic University, is to receive from the Pope the decoration of the Golden Rose. The wife of General Sherman is said to be the only American woman entitled to this honor at this time.

—Ex Governor Shepherd, of District of Columbia fame, was seriously injured by being thrown from his horse in a mining tunnel in Chihuahua, Mexico, a short time ago. At last accounts erysipelas had set in and he was in a critical condition.

—President Cleveland is quoted as saying: "I drink beer and light wines myself, and I think I feel all the better for them, but I do not recommend their use to others, because I believe that every man should be a law unto himself in this matter.

—It took a Green River City (N. Y.) couple just 30 minutes to form an acquaintance, conduct a courtship and finish off with marriage. The scene of this speedy performance was a restaurant, where the bride officiated as a waitress. The groom was a transient customer.

—Shortly after noon on Friday last, sentence of death was imposed on Mrs. Chiari Cignarale, of New York City, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for the shooting of her husband in October last. She was condemned to be hanged in the Tombs Prison-yard on Friday, July 22.

—Reports received from Alaska state that Indians and the miners had engaged in a fight in the interior, in which one white man was killed and five wounded, and five Indians killed and several wounded. There is no news as to the cause of the disurbance, but it is supposed that the miners interfered with the wives of the Indians.

—E. E. Ayer, of Chicago, does a larger business in railroad ties than any other man in the world. For the remainder of this year his contracts call for 160 car-loads a day; $2,304,000 represents the cost of the ties he will require during the next seven months. No man has so many ties to bind him to prosperity.

—Miss Jennie Sullivan, of Fonda, N. Y., was attacked with hiccoughs three months ago and has had no relief except when placed under the influence of opiates. She is now a physical wreck. When one of the violent attacks comes on she raves like an insane person. Physicians have tried, in vain, to afford relief to the sufferer.

—Jasper L. Bartlett, a prominent citizen of Burnersville, W. Va., shot Wesley Talbott a few days ago for paying too much attention to Mrs. Bartlett. He thought that settled it, but when he reached home he learned that his wife had disappeared. He went hunting for Talbott again and found that he, too, was among the missing.

—The Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut have issued their edict, forbidding the Sunday morning newspaper train in that State. This order will also cut off the delivery of New York papers in Massachusetts. The law was passed at the last session of the Legislature and allows only the running of mail trains and trains for public necessity.

—John Wesley, who was a keen observer of human nature, said in a letter dated Dublin, 1747: "For natural sweetness of temper, for courtesy and hospitality, I have never seen any people like the Irish." Notwithstanding the bitterness engendered in more than a century since that was written the same thing may be said to-day of the Irish character with entire truth.

—Monkeys are the only animals beside man that have acquired the so-called morphia habit. One monkey, like his master, fell into a state of stupor and depression when deprived of an opium smoke for several days. Two rabbits, however, morphia had been administered in enormous doses for months, reaching eight grains daily, and suddenly surpressed without evidence of discomfort.

—A few days ago a gentleman of Washington bought an old trunk at an auction sale for 25 cents. It was filled with rubbish, and the buyer sent it home intending to have it cleaned out. This was done a few days ago, and the trunk was found to contain a solid silver shield, which appears to have been on the coffin of George Washington. The plate from the casket has been missing ever since the attempt to steal the remains in 1837.

—The President has presented a gold watch to Captain N. E. Schaeffer, Master of the German ship Dacotah, for the rescue of Captain S. E. Woodbury and wife from the wreck of the American schooner L. C. Kamniski, on March 23, 1887; a gold watch and chain to J. H. Fraser, first mate, and a silver cup to Captain Charles J. Wasson, of the British bark Latona, for services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Sarah A. Boice, on November 21, 1886.

—A terrible panic occurred at Chihuahua Mexico, last week, in the Catholic Cathedral, caused by a candle setting fire to one of the altars. The day being a religious holiday, the church was crowded, principally with women and children. At sight of the smoke the crowd became terror-stricken, and in the struggle to reach the door several children were killed and a number of women severely injured. The number of killed is not obtainable at this writing.

—Miss Mary Childers, a pretty school teacher of Trenton, Ga., heard some time ago that John Magars had been circulating slanderous reports about her. She rode across Lookout Mountain, a distance of fifteen miles, and at the muzzle of a shot-gun forced her traducer to apologize. Then she published Magars as an "infamous scoundrel" and a bad man generally, and Magars sent her a challenge to fight. The little woman went to the spot to meet him, but Magars didn't show up, and at last accounts Miss Childers was hunting for him with a horsewhip.

A WORD TO ALL.

Go to GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN'S, Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa., for Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Stair Pads, Stair Rods, Stair Buttons,

Oilcloths, Linoleum, Lace Curtains, Feathers,

Turcoman Curtains, Madras Curtain Goods, etc., etc. Quality of Goods unequaled and prices the lowest.

—Six Belgians arrived at Tarentum last week direct from Europe. They will be employed in the Pittsburgh Plate-Glass Works near that town.

—Lawrence Donovan, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge and the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, on Sunday last, jumped from London Bridge into the Thames. He refused to permit a collection to be taken up, saying the jump was merely in honor of the Queen's jubilee. He intends to jump at an early day, off the Clifton suspension bridge at Bristol, the highest bridge in England.

—A monster procession in honor of Mr. Gladstone was held at Swansea, Wales, on Saturday last. Mr. Gladstone with prominent Liberals of Wales occupied a special stand from which he reviewed the parade. One hundred thousand Welshmen wearing rosettes and bearing banners and accompanied by numerous bands marched past the stand. A contingent from Pont-y-Pridd headed the line. Cannons were fired and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

—In the City Court in Paducah, Ky., on Friday last, Mollie Jackson, a white woman was convicted of vagrancy, and Judge Thomas ordered that she be sold to the highest bidder for thirty days. The sale will be made as soon as the advertisement shall have been issued. This is the first judgment ever made in this section, but it is not without precedent in other places in Kentucky. Judge Thomas' action has met with a great deal of unfavorable comment.

—Anna Granger, colored, of Wilmington, N. C., while ridiculing and mocking another woman who was singing a hymn, felt a burning sensation in the palm of her hand, and on looking at it saw that "The Church of God" was inscribed in blood-red capital letters. She screamed, and all the colored people in the neighborhood are greatly excited. The supposition is that she keeps her hand shut now so as to keep mortal eyes from being blinded by the mysterious letters.

—Mrs Patterson, a widow, of Parsons, Kansas, while out riding Friday evening was thrown from her horse, her foot catching in the stirrup and the horse taking fright ran at a furious rate about a mile, dragging Mrs. Patterson by the foot over bridges, sidewalks and rocks, tearing and lacerating her flesh and horribly mangling her limbs and body. Her head is fearfully pounded and bruised, one eye being torn completely from her head. She has not regained consciousness and her death is looked for at any moment.

—Simon Nelson, of Huron, Dak., shot and killed Mrs. Shaw, her son, aged about 15, and her sister, Miss Lyman, aged about 22, on Monday last. The tragedy was the result of a contest over a tree claim, which had been decided in favor of Mrs. Shaw. Nelson also shot a man named Kilsey through the body, fatally wounding him. Mr. Lyman, was with the party, but escaped by getting behind a team. After the shooting Nelson returned home and placing the muzzle of his rifle to his temple, blew out his own brains. The crime was committed about twelve miles from that place.

—Miles Hammond, a wealthy farmer of Walker county, Tenn., was visited by Kuklux a few nights ago. Two weeks ago young Miss Kindrick, belonging to a respected family in the State, was assaulted by a negro. He was captured and came near being lynched. Hammond, it seems, did not like Miss Kindrick, and started scandalous reports. A band of masked men, fantastically attired, rode to Hammond's house at midnight and whipped him. A bucket of tar and a sack of feathers, which had evidently been intended for Hammond, were found near the house.

—Two mothers sat opposite each other in a car on a Michigan Central train going to Toledo the other day. Each had a baby about a year old, and each baby came in for a share of the admiration of the passengers. This seemed to make the mothers jealous, and after thinking the matter over for a while one of them leaned across the aisle and said: "I feel it my duty to tell you to go into the car ahead with your child, as mine has the whooping cough." "Oh! has it? Thanks for your kindness, but mine is all over the whooping cough and is now coming down with the measles. Perhaps you had better go into the car behind!"

—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at Pekin, Ill., on the body of John Lahart, who was burned to death in the Mackinaw calaboose, set on fire, it is thought, by Mackinaw highwaymen to kill Lahart and prevent his appearance against them. It was developed at the inquest that the calaboose in which Lahart perished had been saturated with coal oil previous to the fire. The prisoners in the jail at Pekin against whom Lahart was the principal witness are growing uneasy over the developments and public feeling which is growing against them. Charles Green, of Mackinaw, has been added to their number. He is suspected of complicity in the robbery of Lahart.

—A young man named Hamby, of Fayette county, eloped last Friday with the daughter of Farmer Stames. Four brothers of Hamby had previously married four daughters of Stames, although the latter had objected to some of the marriages. When he heard of his last single daughter's elopement he was very angry, but after thinking the matter over he said: "Hang it, if they want the whole family all right; I'll marry the old woman myself." He accordingly rode to the house af Mrs. Hamby, whose husband died recently, proposed, was accepted, and the nuptial knot was soon tied.

—Two Seminoles were executed at the Seminole agency, in the Indian Territory, a few days ago. They were large, fellows and showed supreme indifference to their fate. After brief religious exercises they each made a short speech, dwelling upon the crime and attributing it to a too free use of liquor. When the death warrant was read the murderers walked calmly to a blanket stretched on the ground, where they took leave of their friends and were blindfolded. They then knelt, presenting their brests to the Sheriff and his deputy, who advanced with revolvers, and dropped on their knees directly in front of them. At the first discharge both culprits fell on their faces. They were placed on their backs and pronounced dead in about eight minutes. The spectators numbered nearly 200, many of whom were women and children. The families and relatives of the murderers were among the number. There was no disturbance, and when the bodies of the dead men were carried away the crowd quietly dispersed.

CARL RIVINIUS,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY,
Silverware, Musical Instruments
AND
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
FOR THE
Celebrated Rockford
WATCHES.
Columbia and Fredonia Watches,
In Key and Stem Winders.
LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.
☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
CARL RIVINIUS
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885.-tf

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLE
Best In The World
For large or small game—32 calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 cal. 55 gr.; 40 cal. 60 gr.; 45 cal. 70 and 85 gr. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market. Prices reduced.
BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, world renowned. The standard for target shooting, hunting, and shooting galleries. All calibres from 22 to 45. Made in fourteen different styles, prices from $18.00 up. Send for illustrated catalogue.
MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., - New Haven, Conn.
Two targets made with one of our 22 calibre rifles, twenty consecutive shots after fifty shots had already been fired and no cleaning during the entire seventy shots. These guns carry off nearly all the prizes at target matches because they are always accurate and reliable.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH
Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by the use of
PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES.
A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.
TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg Chems.
306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT of the County of Cambria. To the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Noble, deceased GREETING: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, to be held at Ebensburg, on the 1st Monday of June next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of Eliza Noble, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, or show cause why a trustee should not be appointed to sell the same.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Pa.,
April 29, 1887.-4w.

R. L. JOHNSTON, M. J. BUCK, A. W. BUCK.
Johnston, Buck & Co.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.
Money Received on Depsit,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS
COLLECTIONS MADE
AT ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DRAFTS on the Principal Cities
Bought and Sold and a
General Banking Business Transacted.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. W. BUCK, Cashier.
Ebensburg, April 4, 1884.-tf.

TRIAL LIST.

SECOND WEEK JUNE TERM, 1887.

Sanders	vs.	Mellon.
Hipps & Lloyd	vs.	Lantzy.
Kunsman	vs.	Hollen.
Boland	vs.	Wilson.
Condon	vs.	McDermitt's
Dibert	vs.	Kemery.
Slick	vs.	Storey.
Lening & Davison	vs.	James.
Learer	vs.	Shoemaker.
Williams	vs.	Vinton.
Bowers	vs.	Kelley.
Krause	vs.	Rex.
Snyder	vs.	Cole.
Bendon	vs.	Burns, et ux.
Steele	vs.	Sisters of Mercy.
Hefferman	vs.	Conner.
McKenzie	vs.	Crain.
Roberts	vs.	Baker.
Cathcart	vs.	Long.
Tallman	vs.	Dwell'g House Ins. Co.
Smeeder	vs.	Parrish.
Orr	vs.	Clark.
use Glass	vs.	Smay.
Bender	vs.	Higgs.
Reid	vs.	Kittanning Ins. Co.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.
Proth'y's Office, Ebensburg, May 13, 1887.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.
A RELIABLE REMEDY For Sick Stomach, For Torpid Liver, Billious Headache, Costiveness.
Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient.
It is certain in its effects. It is gentle in its action. It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not take violent purgatives your selves or allow your children to take them; always use this elegant pharmaceutical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. *Sold by druggists everywhere.*

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE.
500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. PYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

PATENTS
HENRY WISE GARNETT, Attorney-at-Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Refers to 2d National Bank, Washington, D. C.
SEND FOR INVENTOR'S GUIDE.

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [illegible]

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work. Second-hand engines and [illegible] Boiling engines and machinery a specialty. — THOM AS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. [Jan. 22-1y.]

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100 Page Pamphlet 10c.

CHEAPEST and BEST Prices Reduced HOLMAN'S NEW PARALLEL BIBLES! Over 2,000 pages. *Fully Illustrated.* Agents wanted. Circulars free. A. J. Holman & Co., Phila.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City. For Select List of 1,000 Newspapers. Will be sent free on application. Jan. 14 '87

BARBER SHOP.

The undersigned invites the citizens of Ebensburg and public generally to call at his shop on Centre St., Ebensburg, Pa., opposite the Mountain House (saloon), where he will be found ready to accomodate them with a clean shave or a hair cut on short notice.

By keeping everything neat and tidy about my shop I expect to merit a liberal share of patronage.

March 11, '87. PETER WILKELS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William J. McGuire, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

HIRAM McGUIRE,
Adm'r of William J. McGuire, dec'd.
Clearfield twp., April 29, 1887.-6t

1794. 1883.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
T. W. DICK,
AGENT FOR THE
OLD HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COM'Y.
COMMENCED BUSINESS
1794.
Ebensburg, July 20, 1882.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE
EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER
ELY'S CREAM BALM
Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell.
50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts.
ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, NY.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JUNE 10, 1887.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Howe!

—Kirby!

—Early!

—Griffin!

—Roland!

—Campbell!

—Dillon!

—Corn is the only crop that is not benefited by the recent rains.

—Ex Prothonotary O'Donnell, of Loretto, was a visitor here on Monday.

—Ex-Prothonotary McColgan, of Washington township, was in town on Monday.

—Some of the wheat in Greene county will be ready for harvest at the end of this month.

—Editor Schubert of the Johnstown *Frie Presse* was circulating around town on Monday.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss. For sale at Davison's drug store.

—Hon. L. D. Woodruff of the Johnstown Democrat, was serving his county as a juror at this place this week.

—Mr Will Ward, of the Carrolltown News force, spent a couple of days in town the beginning of the week.

—Enos Moser, of Lynn township, Lehigh county, recently killed a king snake measuring sixteen feet in length.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., wants 5000 pounds of good clean wool and 1000 bushels of good potatoes, for which he will pay the highest price.

—The Loretto Brass Band is improving very fast and in a short time will be one of the best bands in the state. Prof. M. B. Denny has them in charge.

—The Westmoreland County Prohibition Convention met in the Court House at Greensburg on Monday afternoon, and nominated a full county ticket.

—The festival for the benefit of the Congregational church in this place, held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, was well attended and a financial success.

—J. J. Haslett, Esq., a leading member of the Westmoreland county bar, and a son-in-law of the late U. S. Senator Cowan, died at his home in East Greensburg on last Friday morning.

—The 4th and 5th of July will be celebrated in the beautiful grove at Nicktown, in regular old fashioned style. Music dancing, dinner and supper will be provided on the ground. All are cordially invited.

—Alex McIntosh was instantly killed while rolling a log at a barn-raising in Freedom township, Blair county, one day last week. A crow-bar slipped from his hands and struck him on the neck, breaking it.

—It will not be a great while, if Cambria county keeps on growing and the criminal business increasing, until it will be necessary for the court to devote two weeks instead of one to the disposition of the criminal business.

—Mrs. McFall, of Johnstown, while visiting her son, in jail on Wednesday last, fell over with an epileptic fit in the jail corridor, striking her head on the floor causing an ugly bruise. She recovered in about an hour.

—Mr. Joseph Gutwald has been appointed usher at the ladies waiting room in the Court House. The ease and grace which Mr. Gutwald displays in performing his duties leads people to observe that he is the right man in the right place.

—Henry Garman, a lumberman of this place, has been missing since Tuesday of last week and a number of creditors are mourning his absence. Sheriff Gray is running his lumber business and has levied on all his personal property. It is supposed that Henry has gone west.

—The July *Catholic World* will contain a notable contribution to current discussion in the shape of a profoundly discriminating paper entitled "The Common and Particular Ownership of Property," by James A. [illegible] It is said to be at once sound in doctrine and lucid in expression.

—No return passes are given cattlemen on Pennsylvania lines east and west of Pittsburgh. A pass is furnished for one person to accompany each consignment of stock, good one way only, and under no circumstances will the pass be received for passage upon passenger trains.

—The Yost family, of Carroll township, this county, furnishes a remarkable instance of longevity. The entire family of eight children, two sons (James and August) and six daughters, are living, the eldest at the age of about seventy-five years and the youngest at fifty seven.—*Carrolltown News.*

—The stockholders of Juniata county Agricultural Society held a meeting in Port Royal on Saturday afternoon last, and decided to sell the present fair grounds, and purchase sixteen acres of ground on the north side of Port Royal for the purpose of constructing a new standard half-mile track and necessary buildings.

—Lewis Van Leaton had his brains blown out by his neighbor Davidson, on Thursday of last week, two miles from Warsaw, Benton county, Mo., when he went with his gun to Davidson's house to remonstrate with the latter for allowing his dogs to worry Leaton's cattle. Davidson surrendered himself, alleging "self-defense."

—Mr. Colfelt, who is the owner of Democratic Hill, adjacent to Bedford, had some eighty sheep grazing on it. Last week a hail storm passed over it. When the ice pellets began to fall the flock made for shelter under a walnut tree. They were about all comfortably sheltered when lightning struck the tree, scattering mutton in all directions, killing fourteen outright and stunning a dozen or more so that they did not get up for several hours afterward.

—Mrs Mary E. Thomson, wife of Frank Thomson, Second Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, died on Thursday of last week, at Hollingwood, N. J. She was the daughter of Benjamin G. Clarke, President of the Thomas Iron Company, of Jersey City, and now living in New York. She posessed great beauty and high cultivation, and was especially skilled in music. She and Mr. Thomson were wedded about twenty years ago.

—McDonald at Loretto, Pa., sells 20 lbs. of good brown sugar for $1; 14 lbs. white sugar for $1.; 8 lbs. green or roasted coffee for $1; 5 lbs. good green or roasted coffee for $1; 5 lbs. oat meal 25cts.; 5 lbs. barley 25cts.; 6 lbs. dried apples 25cts; 3 lbs. prunes 25cts.; 5 lbs. hominy 25cts., 4 lbs. rice 25cts; molasses 35cts. per gal.; loaf syrup 50cts. per gal.; brooms 15cts; buckets 15cts., and all other goods at equally low prices for cash or good marketable produce.

—The *Emerald Vindicator*, of Pittsburgh, last week said: For the past two weeks Rev. Ferdinand A. Kittell, pastor of St. Mary's Church at Hollidaysburg, has been quite ill On neither Ascension Day nor the Sunday following was he able to do any parochial duties—the parishioners being obliged to repair to St. Michael's Church, of which Rev. William Holtappel is pastor. By dint of will power he contrived to say low masses last Sunday, when he publicly gave out that if he did not speedily improve he should ask to be relieved of the pastorate.

75cts. PER YARD AT MANY STORES, BUT 25cts. AT GABLE & CO.'S.

Those Beautiful Summer Shades of Dentelle Dress Goods, 38 and 40 inches wide, are being sold by Gable & Co.—at 1402 Eleventh avenue, Altoona,—for 25cts. a yard; worth three times the price.

This is only one of the many Dress Goods Bargains you'll find at this Mammoth Dry Goods House.

THE ONLY STRICTLY ONE-PRICE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN CENTRAL PENN'A.

—Thomas Carey, while walking on the railroad track near Portage on Monday last, was struck by an engine and so badly injured, that the physicians found it necessary to amputate his right leg above the knee. Carey is about 38 years of age, married, but has no children, and is a resident of New York. He was taken to the Almshouse on Tuesday.

—The store-room of Mr. John W. Sharbaugh, of Carrolltown, was robbed on last Monday night and a lot of clothing, revolvers and other goods taken. On Tuesday a man giving his name as Frederick Cola was found hiding in Mr. Sharbaugh's barn and on closer inspection of his hiding place the stolen goods were discovered. He was brought here to jail. He had secured an entrance to the store by boring a hole through the door and removing the dead latch. The tools used were stolen from Mr. D. C. Wetzel's shop in Carrolltown.

—A special dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Post* on Saturday last says: Rev. James P. Tahaney, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Johnstown, formerly pastor of St. Agnes', Soho, was this morning taken to Pittsburgh for treatment at Mercy Hospital. Ever since Father Tahaney came to Johnstown, about two years ago, he has been in ill health. Last summer he visited Ireland in the hope of obtaining relief, but he returned without much improvement. He spent the past winter at Atlantic City and came home as feeble as when he left. Since his return he has been gradually on the decline and several days ago he was compelled to take to his bed. His illness is of such a nature as to render decidedly problematical his restoration to health. It is almost certain that he will never be able to resume his duties as pastor here. Father Tahaney attributes his illness to overwork before coming to Johnstown.

—The body of Rev. John Cox, Assistant Priest of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Visitation, Lehigh avenue and Lenny street, Philadelphia, who was drowned in the Delaware on Tuesday morning, has been recovered. Father Cox was an expert yachtsman and was in the habit of making sailing trips on the river whenever he could get a vacation from the church. On Tuesday he had sailed down as far as Chester Island with a friend, Dr. John F Donnelly, of No 1216 Christian street, when, in making a tack, the boat was struck by a squall and capsized. The occupants were thrown into the water, but got on the bottom of the boat. They waited for a passing vessel, but Father Cox became impatient, and being a good swimmer, attempted to swim to shore, about fifty yards distant. He failed to reach it and sank to the bottom. His friends think that he was stricken with heart disease. Dr. Donnelly was rescued by a passing tug.

—A frightful explosion occurred at Birmingham, Huntingdon county, on last Saturday afternoon, by which eight men were killed and five badly hurt. The explosion occurred at quarry No. 1, of the Cambria Iron Company, which is situated about one hundred feet above the Pennsylvania railroad on a rocky ridge of limestone. About one hundred men are employed and owing to the compactness of the rock, a great amount of blasting is required, and powder and dynamite used. A large blast had been prepared, a lot of dynamite inserted, and also four kegs of powder. The fuse was fired and the workingmen withdrew to a safe distance but after waiting ten or fifteen minutes they returned to the work and were making preparations to make another opening when the explosion occurred, hurling thirteen men who were on the ground in every direction. Most of the men were thrown down toward the railroad track and huge masses of earth and rock thrown upon them. As soon as possible after the explosion those who were unhurt began gathering up the remains and rendering assistance to the injured. Clarence F. Stewart, foreman, George Welser, Alexander Myers, Jacob Shinefelt, John Roof, Emanuel Sodders and H. Neil were found dead and George Pilko so badly injured that he died the same evening. Thomas Hiosta, George Hiosta, Coma Gases, Michael Wapner and Noel Varner were hurt. The bodies of the dead were horribly crushed and mutilated.

The Primaries.

The primaries were held on Saturday last and on Monday the return judges met at the Opera House and counted the returns. At one o'clock Chairman Mayer called the meeting to order and William J. Dawson, of Gallitzin and John J. Kinney, of Tunnelhill, were elected secretaries. The reading of the returns took about two hours and everything passed off as smoothly as clock work. On this page we publish the official returns, giving the official vote of each district.

After the counting of the returns Chairman Mayer called the newly elected County committee together and they proceeded to business by electing W. A. B. Little, Esq., of Allegheny twp. and Adam Hibner, of Johnstown as secretaries. For Chairman of the County committee the following nominations were made. James M. Walters, Esq., of Johnstown; Charles Crouse, of South Fork and Dr. J. B. Noonan, of Chest Springs.

Dr. Noonan withdrew on the second ballot and James M. Walters was elected by a vote of twenty-one to seventeen.

A. J. Christy, of Loretto; Charles Crouse, of South Fork; R. M. Linton, of Johnstown; Geo. A. Mears, of Portage and Caron Leahey, of Lilly were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

Hon. L. D. Woodruff, of Johnstown, was elected member of the State Central Committee.

The committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee be instructed to present the following propositions to the voters at the next Democratic primary, relative to the manner of making nominations hereafter:

First, For continuance of present system.

Second, For increased delegate system, upon the following basis: One delegate from each district, and for each district polling one hundred votes two delegates, and for every additional one hundred votes one additional delegate, the representation to be based each year on the Democratic vote polled for the leading man on the State ticket at the preceeding State election.

The committee fixed the date for holding the next primary election for the Saturday preceeding the first Monday of June next.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, June 8th, 1887:

James Morrison and Martha Dixon, Reade township.

Henry M. Huff and Letotia Bennett, Morrellville.

Ferdinand Medderhoff and Hannah Schrier, Conemaugh.

William Ernst and Caroline Lunttberger, Johnstown.

John H. Boxler, Conemaugh and Annie M. Beyer, Croyle township.

John B. Shaffer, Johnstown and Annette Hammers, Upper Yoder township.

William A. Lehmier, Carrolltown and Maggie C. Smith, Barr township.

John Heider, Morrellville and Rosa Hessler, Cambria.

Thomas C. Quitmier and Nellie Arrowsmith, Gallitzin.

John Boder and Fannie Zimmerman, Johnstown.

Anthony Robler and Lena Shaffer, Conemaugh township.

Jefferson Evans, South Fork and Lizzie E. Shaffer, Summerhill.

John Bowlas and Margaretta Pawh, Johnstown.

—Mr. Ambrose Weakland, of Susquehanna township, was engaged on Monday last, with several others, in peeling bark, and met with a singular accident. They had cut down a tree a short time previous and in falling a limb had broken off and hung unnoticed on another tree. While at work, the limb which was a large one, was dislodged by the wind and falling, struck Mr. Weakland on the shoulder knocking him down and breaking his collar bone.

Communication.

COTOPAXI, COL., JUNE 6, 1887.

ED. FREEMAN.—Thinking some of your readers, many of whom are old time friends of ours, might be interested in a few items from the Rocky Mountains we will give them a sketch of our flying trip to New Mexico.

We boarded the train at Leadville and descended a grade of sixty feet to the mile where we found ourselves whirling from the City of Peaks to a warmer climate. On bounded our engine with her long train of coaches flying after, as she rounded some terrible pile of granite on one side, while on the other lay the deep chasm of some rocky gorge which made our blood run cold as we gazed from window and contemplated the possibility that we might topple over. Next, we reached the Grand Canon, the greatest sight of all, the tops of which almost meet while we rushed underneath, expecting every moment that some of the granite, which towers hundreds of feet above, would tumble down and crush the lives of many human beings. On coming out we beheld the huge, perpendicular walls of the Grand Canon from a distance.

We wonder what the ingenuity of man will accomplish, to think of engineering a railroad up that rocky cavern where the Arkansas, through ages, has only cut a channel large enough to give her the chance of passing through with her freight of melting snow that she gathers from the mountains above. But, man not content that the Arkansas should reap all the laurels that would be gathered through a passage of the Rocky Mountains, went to work and has nobly accomplished the enterprise, for now the iron horse dashes up and down at will. We then went through a country that looked a little more civilized for we saw a number of young orchards; then we passed on to the city Pueblo where we changed cars for Espinola, New Mexico; there we took the stage for Santa Fe and were very glad to reach that renowned city. The Indians and Greezers are the majority of the population of New Mexico and it is nothing to see an Indian coming into town with a bow and arrow, driving half a dozen little jacks, loaded with wood, tied on their backs. The jacks are not much larger than Pennsylvania sheep and are greatly abused. We rusticated through the city for some days visiting Old Stone Point, on the outskirts of the city, and the Catholic church, which is over three hundred years old and is in a good state of preservation. But we are tresspassing on your time and space, suffice to say we were glad to get back to Colorado.

A. M. B.

The Flood at Johnstown.

The heavy rains that began on Tuesday were much heavier in Somerset county than other places, and the small streams that empty into the Stonycreek were swollen into torrents. On Tuesday last that stream was swollen to immense proportions, overflowed banks and a great amount of damage was done. A number of bridges were swept away in Somerset county, and when the flood reached Johnstown it threatened to inundate the town. We clip the following discription of the flood at that place, from the Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday:

"Before noon the roadway leading to Cambria was flooded, and for the time being the rule requiring tickets of admission to the mill yard was abrogated, that being the only available route to and from that borough, and many people taking advantage of it.

"There it was, it appears, that the flood was first felt in this vicinity. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, however, the water began to flood the Seventh, Fourth, First, Second and Third wards, and about quarter till 1 o'clock the south sidewalk of the Kernville bridge was carried away. There was then a depth of about fourteen feet in the channel, and the water was still rising fast.

"Shortly before 1 o'clock the water began coming down Bedford street to Main, rendering the crossings impassable, and at the same time began to run out Franklin street in considerable volume, which was steadily augmented until about 3 o'clock, when the flood began to subside.

"The tremendous volume of water and its burden of driftwood, logs, bridges, etc., swept down upon the Johnstown Lumber Company's boom, just south of town, about noon, and the boom, which up to that time had withstood all the assaults made upon it, broke, and away the whole mass went, sweeping, rushing, crushing down the stream. The advance of logs in the boom scattered as they got into the open stream, and they floated under Kernville bridge without doing it any damage.

"Then came one bridge after another, until the three large ones and several small ones spoken of above had all gone by, and still the Kernville bridge was not moved. But presently a large mass of logs, trees, stumps, and sections of bridges drifted down against the structure, the water which was then surging and beating up against the bridge floor carried them under it, and crash! went a section of the bridge floor and a portion of the iron frame work. Other timbers, buildings, etc., as they were swept under the bridge, did further damage to it, and for a time it seemed as if the entire structure would be dislodged and destroyed.

"The logs from the boom and the driftwood of every sort that had gathered in it kept sweeping down in a consecutive mass for at least an hour and a half. There were beds and baby cradles, barrels, buckets, chairs, tubs, bundles of straw, a small haystack, out houses, sections of paling fence, and almost everything else that one can think of, dancing and bobbing on the yellow flood.

"About half-past 1 o'clock the number of logs and other things passing down began decreasing, and the flood seemed to have reached its highest, the water becoming nearly stationary. Then people began to have some ground for hope that the worst was over.

"In this city cellars without number were flooded and many houses inundated. It is impossible to-day to form any correct idea of the extent of damage done either here or up the Stonycreek. The section of this city over which the flood spread to any considerable depth lies below Franklin street. Some parts of the South Side also suffered considerably."

Demoratic Primary Election, June 4th, 1887---Official.

	Treasurer.					Commissioners.									P. H. D.			Auditors.					
DISTRICTS	Criste	Eichensehr	Howe	Kelly	Quarts	Campbell	Costlow	Dillon	Dunlap	Eberly	Kaylor	Kirby	McGonigle	Parrish	Byrne	Carney	Early	Griffin	Mlpach	Skelly	Noon	Roland	COMMITTEE MEN.
Adams Township		48	12	1	2	56	39	2	16		1	6			8	2	55	15	6	2	25	62	Henry Larison.
Allegheny Township	61			32	50	5	2	36	76	28	71	8	8	57	61	20	66	118	50	35	48	16	W. A. B. Little.
Barr Township	14		25	27	14		1	64	43	12	5	10	1	9	52	7	21	5	52	20	52	10	W. J. Kirsh.
Blacklick Township			1		20	3	3	2	1	17		10	2	3	8		15	12	10	1	13	2	John B. Hite.
Cambria Bor. 1st Ward		25	128	1		47	37	17	15	17	1	115	32	6		3	144	14	34	62	53	111	Robert H. Bridges.
" " 2d "	1	68	120	2		45	102	6	17	4	3	146	7	7	5	5	157	23	44	72	34	142	George Frick.
Cambria Township	6	4	4	7	13		1	11	8	22	11	2	5	5	19	10	5	23	12	9	16	4	Michael Farren.
Carrolltown Bor.	13	11	22	10	28	1	1	62	52	7	4	18		12	29	5	47	41	66	8	11	16	Andrew Eckenrode.
Carroll Township	43	10	45	53	49	3		100	139	14	34	19	2	19	119	9	54	80	147	34	41	15	J. G. C. Bearer.
Chest Springs Bor.				24	7		1	25	25		1	3	1	4	21	5	5	18	28	3	9	1	J. B. Noonan.
Chest Township		1	1	3	38			39	19			4		1	28	4	11	3	41	3	1	1	Anthony Still.
Clearfield Township	29	1	1	26	54	5	8	53	76	1	12	4	4	37	63	30	15	39	54	36	41	13	John H. Douglass.
Conemaugh Township	3	12	2	2		17	9	4	4		2	2			1		17	8	5	8	3	17	D. J. Horner.
Conemaugh Bor. 1st W.	2	140	42	10	8	150	77	17	11	11	8	88		8	6		200	41	71	51	52	158	E. Maizl.
" 2d W.	6	85	67	11	13	140	108	10	11	7	3	75	2	1	2	3	175	36	43	40	52	151	Michael Nevin.
Coopersdale Bor.			9			3	6	1	5		2	1			1		8	3	1		6	6	J. Sellrock.
Croyle Township	9	14	26	35	21	23	53	21	7	20	19	34	3	18	27	8	64	26	27	77	18	31	Charles M. Crouse.
Dean Township					34		1	9	24			1	4	26	2	1	29	3	22	26	4	5	J. J. Rhoddy.
East Conemaugh Bor.																							No election held.
East Taylor Township		5	5		3	20	7	15	1		1	21	1			6	28	11	5	2	18	20	J. B. Clark.
Ebensburg Bor. East W.	1	2	2	4	9			9	1	12	3	5		2	12	1	5	18	8	2	5	6	J. B. Denny.
" " West W.	9	9	10	13	39	1	11	40	7	41	12	15	10	12	37	3	40	57	36	14	19	21	P. F. Brown.
Elder Township	15	17	4	15	28			77	22	14		3		3	36	4	38	10	74	30	8	2	A. Weakland.
Franklin Bor.		6	2	2	25	21	19	2	1	4	2	1	2	15			35	3	35	2	1	31	D. A. Murphy.
Gallitzin Borough	2	1		278	1	8	22	146	25	62	17	47	25	146	48	68	149	223	99	107	75	14	M. Fitzharris.
" Township	1			29	8			12	17	5	7	3	4	25	8	8	21	27	9	10	21	3	E. J. Sibert.
Grubbtown Borough	1	1	15			16	10		1			2					16	7	15			3	William R. Grubb.
Jackson Township	1	2	8		3	4	1	12			12	1			3	2	10	2	2	13		12	J. L. Singer.
Johnstown Bor. 1st W	2	34	40	3	5	54	13	12	7		5	56	3	3	1		83	18	31	18	25	64	Reuben Linton.
" " 2d "	4	17	21	5	5	38	29	8	2		1	29	1	3	3	1	51	14	15	12	17	34	John Downey.
" " 3d "	2	38	48	5	6	47	48	10	13	1	6	59	1	6	4		96	31	25	34	24	65	W. A. Bryan.
" " 4th "	1	44	8	1	1	30	26	3	1	1	1	29	1	2		1	53	21	19	5	10	51	James Murtha.
" " 5th "	2	15	9		8	31	12	5	4	2	3	10	1	2	8	1	34	10	9	3	11	24	Henry Defenbaugh.
" " 6th "		35	16	3	4	43	15	2	3	1	4	26	3	4		1	52	7	34	2	10	53	Levi J. Ripple.
" " 7th "	6	52	5		1	51	40	3			4	24		1	2	6	59	15	23	8	17	58	Adam Hibner.
Lilly's Borough	19	3			63	4	7	5	3	21	4	18	87	11	30	15	48	16	2	55	84	5	F. C. George.
Loretto Borough	13		2	7	28	1	8	22	11	14	17	6	7	17	17	4	25	42	18	13	15	1	C. F. O'Donnell.
Lower Yoder Township		5	98	1		59	21	1	8	34	1	52	3	3	2	3	92	13	6	71	9	88	P. H. Cole.
Millville Bor. 1st Ward	2	16	42	1	2	47	21	1			7	24		3	1		57	15	2	11	27	27	Austin Neary.
" 2d Ward	6	3	58			36	41	2			1	49	5	3	2	1	65	37	11	19	26	38	John Fox.
Munster Township	73	1	1	1	10	9	10	30	14	41	17	7	25	9	16	39	30	75	14	15	44	8	J. Smith.
Portage Township	41		1	13	27	11	20	23	4	20	4	23	35	3	21	14	47	25	15	61	22	3	John Itel.
Prospect Borough	2		49	7	1	24	3	22				49	1				59	49	3	19	11	35	Patrick O'Toole.
Reade Township	1				21	5	2	19	16	1		1			2	15	4	2	17	15	8	1	John Kuhn.
Richland Township		58	3			48	42	6	16	27		1			5		56	20	16	29	3	49	Bernard Nees.
Stonycreek Township		47	3		1	48	32	1	7	1		1			1	2	47	4	4	6	29	47	George Shaffer.
Summerhill Township	4	5	3	6	10	2	5	6	2	16	2	16	6	4	12	2	17	16	5	25	3	2	Edward Grew.
Susquehanna Township	4	3	3	30	35	1		56	49	1	1	6			66		6	6	68	32	3	3	J. B. Stalb.
Tunnelhill Borough	1		2	68	3		11	6	6	26	5	50	21	15	5	18	49	58	2	19	70		Patrick O'Dowd.
Upper Yoder Township	2	3	16			7	6	14	1			12	1	1			21	1	14	16	1	6	George Kneis.
Washington Township	40			16	115	10	15	43	3	39	8	19	131	43	63	29	84	66	16	96	91	24	S. A. Myers.
White Township	2			2	2	1		5	13					1	6		7	5	13	3			M. J. Noel.
Wilmore Borough	11	2		18	15	3	9	5	1	17		45	10	2	6	9	24	17	18	33	11	1	P. E. Kirby.
Woodvale Borough	1	5	50		3	46	49	1	2	2	1	17			2		35	2	6	31	9	12	James Cain.
West Taylor Township		1	13			4	10		1			13			6		8	3	2	3	7	11	James Eckels.
Total	456	854	1055	779	839	1246	1206	1107	811	563	325	1298	455	862	872	376	2706	1449	1393	1390	1222	1642	

Court Proceedings.

At 10 o'clock on Monday Court was called and the following business was transacted:

John A. Myers was appointed tax collector of Gallitzin borough.

John H. Fiske, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury.

Harry Thomas was given a hearing for incorrigibility, on the complaint of his father, John D. Thomas, of Johnstown, and sent to the Morganza Reform School.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Coyle. Fornix et cet. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Herman Crouse. Assault and battery. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Edna Campbell. Surety of the peace. Defendant sentenced to pay the costs and enter secruety to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. Miss Sydney Mahone. Surety of the peace. Defendant discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob H. Kimmel. Fornix et cet. and Commonwealth vs. Harry O'Neil, same offence, were continued.

The tavern license of D. G. Myers, of Ashville, was transferred to David Brookbank.

J. A. Shoemaker, W. A. Noel and Benjamin Wertner were appointed to view a bridge at Eckenrode's mill, on Chest creek between Allegheny and Carroll townships.

On the petition of a number of citizens of Washington township, J. A. Shoemaker, John O'Hara and F. J. Parrish were appointed commissioners to divide Washington township into two election districts.

J. A. Shoemaker, Henry Mellon and Joseph Hogue were appointed viewers to view the site for a bridge over Clearfield creek, in Clearfield township.

Monday June 27th, was the time, fixed upon for holding the next Argument Court.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Wilson. Desertion. After hearing, the case was dismissed at costs of defendant.

On motion of Col. John P. Linton, and after a few appropriate remarks by him, court adjourned on Monday evening out of respect to the memory of James D. McLaughlin, Esq., lately deceased.

Silas George, Joseph Bebe and Peter Robine, Sr., were appointed viewers to view the site for a bridge over the Conemaugh, in Washington township, on the road from Number Three to Conrad's Mill.

Commonwealth vs. George Freeman. Surety of the peace. Defendant sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Commonwealth vs. John Atkenson. Fornix et cet. Kissie Walters prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to a fine of $5,00 and costs of prosecution, and to pay the prosecutrix $30 lying in expenses and the sum of $1,00 per week for the term of 7 years.

The borough of Ashville was incorporated and a special election was ordered to be held on the 21st inst., for the purpose of electing officers to serve for that borough.

The Indictment against John W. Wonders for embezzlement was quashed by the court.

John Rorabaugh, Edward Reighard and Jacob Stineman were appointed viewers to view the site for a bridge over the Conemaugh near South Fork, in Croyle township.

Commonwealth vs. Francis J. Byrne. Fornix et cet. *Nolle pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Maurer. Fornix et cet. Jury found defendant guilty. The usual sentence was imposed.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Saltsgiver. Fornix et cet. Jury found defendant guilty. The usual sentence was imposed.

Commonwealth vs. John W. Wonders. Embezzlement. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Helreigle. Assault and battery. Jury find the defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of $500, to keep the peace toward his wife, the prosecutrix.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Heisel. Forgery. *Nolle pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Catharine Sterling and Jennie Hill. Keeping a bawdy house. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced each to undergo imprisonment in county jail for term of 60 days.

Commonwealth vs. Edna Campbell. Assault and battery. Peter Campbell, her husband, prosecutor. Jury find the defendant not guilty and divide the costs between the prosecutor and defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Gillespie. Receiving stolen goods. Defendant plead guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Alfred Ashton. Aggravated assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty and that the prosecutor pay two-thirds of the costs and the defendant one-third.

Commonwealth vs. George J. Rorabaugh and Samuel Watt. Obstructing public highway. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel A. Glass. Assault and battery. Jury find defendand not guilty, but that he pay half the costs, and the prosecutrix, Elizabeth Reffner, the other half.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Stern and John O'Bryan. Assault with intent to rob. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentence suspended.

Commonwealth vs. same parties. Felonious assault and battery. Jury find Defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and that Charles Stern, undergo an imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for a period of one year; and that John O'Bryan, undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

Commonwealth vs. Peter McGoldrick. Indictment assault and battery. Jury find defendant not guilty, and that the prosecutrix Edlie Skedlike, pay the costs. Sentenced accordingly.

Commonwealth vs. John Dally, John Conlogue and Owen Cain. Assault and battery. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, costs and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for three weeks.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Horner, Larceny. Five indictments. Defendant plead guilty in each case. Not yet sentenced.

Commonwealth vs. Ellen Wiserman. Larceny. Jury find defendant not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Greenwood. Larceny. Jury find defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay fine of $10, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the Western penitentiary for a term of one year.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Donahue. Selling liquor on Sunday. Jury find defendant guilty. Not yet sentenced.

Commonwealth vs. George Elliot, Sherd Elliot, John Moore Jr. and John Trout. Larceny. *Nolle pros.* entered as to Sherd. Elliot. George Elliott and John Moore plead guilty. Jury called in the case of John Trout, who after hearing the evidence retired and failing to agree were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. William Reed and David Mehan. Resisting an officer. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in county jail for a term of two months.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Noel, Abram Noel, Ida Noel, and Mary Eckenrode. Resisting an officer. On trial.

Items from Frugality.

FRUGALITY, JUNE 6TH, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN—Dear Sir: All is quiet at this point, business is prospering but news of interest is scarce.

Mr. Thomas McGovern has shipped in a car load of Italians to work at the coke ovens. He is building a large boarding house and commissary and will begin work at once.

The masons are at work on the foundation for the store; the building will be a two story structure 50x80 feet on ground floor, to be used for stores and offices for the company.

Jack Youngkins was fishing one evening and captured a large snapping turtle, the next day Jack was smacking his lips and telling of his proposed feast, when some one snapped the turtle and got away with it. Now Jack is smacking his fists and saying big bad words about that chap.

On Saturday evening an orchestra from one of the camps near by, came out and treated us with some melodious music, choice singing and some heavy, but very good dancing. Call again Uncle Joe.

Miss Hileman of Indiana county, is teaching a summer school at Shirley. Frugality is well represented by our little folks.

Miss Carrie Dillen (our esteemed land lady,) has returned from Altoona, being much improved in health, and reports having a pleasant visit.

Miss Ella Gray has taken a trip to Coalport for a week's visit with friends.

The crop of rattle and black snakes is good, we have not heard of any big stories yet. Peter Bourke reports killing a black snake 10 feet 9 inches long, with 23 rattles on.

Any good men who wish to work in the woods can find employment here with good wages.

B.

Poor House Statistics.

The following orders were issued by the Poor House Directors at their meeting on June 7th, 1887.

Lard	$ 9.09
Dixmont Hospital	730,39
Out door poor	575.34
Meat	44.52
Court fees	1.00
Phosphate	27.00
Steward's salary	41.67
Printing	12.50
Matron's salary	12.50
Farmer	20.00
Housework	16.00
Smithing	3.35
Hardware	3.38
Freight	12.46
Flour	47.50
Clothing	12.75
Hats	19.00
Shoes	42.00
Plants	2.85
Total	$1,714.30

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself witout help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c. at the Drug Stores of E. James, of Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer of Loretto.

ALLAN—Mrs. Susanna Allan was suddenly stricken with palsy at the home of her only surviving daughter, in Chest Springs, lingered eleven days in an insensible condition, and finally joined the great multitude of the departed, on May 30, 1887, aged 80 years and 10 months.

A mother in Israel, she trusted in the Lord Jesus as the "Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world," who is "Mighty to Save."

Four sons and daughters preceeded her to the unseen land, she sojourning in the land of the living, up to the day of her death, with her only surviving daughter Mrs. Esther Douglass.

Her sorrowing friends and relatives followed her to her last resting-place in the Methodist church-yard in Chest Springs; in the silent grave there to await the resurrection of life.

He that formed man from the dust, can call him forth to life again from the dust.

The Rev. Williams, of Altoona, preached the funeral sermon to a numerous audience of different denominations.

The 90th psalm was read,—"Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." The text was, "That I may know Him, and the fellowship of his sufferings," etc.

Life's a trust; its years and trials
Given to teach us how to die;
Sorrow, suffering and denials,
Lead us to the Courts on high.

A. D. H.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC!

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidney and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do.

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE. The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield, and others, containing 116 acres, 60 acres cleared and 56 acres well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary out buildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach trees on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY,
Loretto Postoffice, Pa
June 10, '87. 2m

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE FIFTY ACRES of land in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. C. Moore, William Tomlinson and other lands of the subscriber, with a good water saw mill, and timber enough on the land to pay for it. There is also two log houses that could be fixed up to live in, and some good meadow ground. Eleven hundred dollars will buy it, and the subscriber will take $300 of the purchase money in sawing.

FRANCIS MORAN.
Allegheny township, June 4, 1887.

TANSY PILLS

Are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Used to-day regularly by 10,000 American Women. Guaranteed superior to all others, or Cash refunded. Don't waste money on worthless nostrums. Try this Remedy first. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed to any address. Send 4 cents for particulars. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Philada., Pa.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly and promptly executed at this office.

MORE PROOF.

The proof of the pudding is the eating of it and the increasing business of a merchant is a sure sign of the popularity of his goods and the fairness of his dealings.

Nothwithstanding the wiley schemes of many of our would-be competitors we are daily growing and multiplying. Our trade, so far this season, is away ahead of all previous years and our prospects for the future still brightening.

Let us again assure our Ebensburg friends that their trade is ever appreciated and solicited entirely in a question of the best goods for the least money.

We are still the same Reliable One Price Clothing House and defy any other to undersell us or supply the same quality, make or fit of goods that we command in Johnstown.

In your purchases consult both quality and price and when comparing our goods with those of others, examine critically the get-up, the finish, the make, the fit and the lasting qualities of both. Remember orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention.

WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,
the only real One Price Clothiers,
Johnstown, Penn'a.

THE BOTTOM
IS REACHED AT LAST.

The largest stock of hardware ever offered in the County can be found at my store. I am now selling many goods at much less than I can replace them for, but I will continue to sell at Bottom Prices until I am compelled to replenish my stock. When you want a cooking or heating stove, tinware hardware, nails, iron, glass, trunks and farming implements, call and see my stock and learn my prices.

Aug 13, '85.

G. HUNTLEY,
HIGH STREET. — — — EBENSBURG

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office in Colonnade Row, on Centre street.

GEO. M. READE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Office on Centre street,

M. D. KITTELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

THE PLUMED KNIGHT. For $1.00 we will send, post paid, 50 Extra Fine Cigars of the above brand. SCHWARTZ & KLINE, Robesonia, Pa.
Jan. 14, '87.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Dennis Farran, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the Estate of Dennis Farren, late of Munster township, county of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, to

MARY ELLEN FARREN, Adm'x.
Munster, Pa., June 4, 1887.-6t.

ONLY $20.
This Style Philadelphia Singer.

Other companies charge from $40 to $60. A complete set of attachments with each machine. Also Johnson Ruffler, Johnson Tucker, and box of Four Hemmers and a Binder. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. Every machine WARRANTED FOR 3 YEARS. Send for Circular.

C. A. WOOD COMPANY,
17 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF LILLY BOROUGH, Cambria county, Pa.

C. A. McGONAGLE, Collector, Dr.

To amount of duplicate	$316 77
To amount dog tax	39 00
To balance due Collector	1 03
	$356 80

CONTRA, CR.

By exonerations	$ 5 45
By Abatements	11 10
By Commissions	11 01
By exonerations on dog tax	4 00
By commissions on dog tax	1 75
By Treasurer's receipts	320 12
By blank duplicate, work and receipts	3 37
	$356 80

SIMON CONRAD, Treasurer, Dr.

To balance on hand at settlement	$ 44 35
To amount received from collector	260 00
To amount rec'd from Burgess (fines and licenses)	25 00
	$329 35

CONTRA, CR.

By orders paid	$193 88
By note of L. McDonald (redeemed)	53 00
By commission on $246 88 at 2½ per ct	6 17
By balance in hands of Treasurer	76 30
	$329 35

HENRY BOLEY, Street Commissioner, Dr.

To amount of duplicate	$158 88
To balance due	59 52
	$218 40

CONTRA, CR.

By work done on streets	$169 49
By exonerations	49
By wages as street commissioner	47 47
	$218 40

LIABILITIES.

To obligation E. Edwards	$100 00
To obligation G. Bender	200 00
To obligation C. Leahey	329 00
To obligation T. McDonald	50 00
To obligation Washington township	165 22
To obligation Outstanding orders	35 58
To obligation Enterprise Lumber Co	41 54
To obligation Henry Boley	59 52
	$921 34

ASSETS

By balance in Treasury	$ 76 30
By balance due from Wm. Moreland	12 90
By balance due from F. M. George	22 19
	$111 39
Liabilities in excess of Assets	$809 95

F. C. GEORGE, Pres't Council,
JOHN R. KELLY, Burgess.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Lilly Boro have examined the above accounts and find them to be correct to the best of our knowledge

E. J. HUGHES,
HENRY BOLEY, } Auditors.
W. H. BRADY.

J. AURANDT, Clerk. (May. 20, 1887.)

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING PETITION FOR LICENSE has been filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Cambria county, and will be presented to said Court on the first Monday of June next.

Edward O'Neill, 1st w'd Cambria, Eating House.

H. A. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.
Ebensburg, May 20, 1887.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY,
For Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn

12 miles from Philadelphia. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Twelve experienced teachers, all men, and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. 10 students sent to college in 1883, 15 in 1884, 10 in 1885, 10 in 1886. A graduating class in the commercial department every year. A Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium and Ball Ground. 1500 vols. added to the Library in 1883. Media has seven churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new illustrated circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M., (Harvard Graduate) Media, Pa.

RURAL VIEW
SUMMER RESORT.

RURAL VIEW is located at Chest Springs, Cambria County, Pa., a rural mountain village of churches and schoolhouses reposing amid scenes of peaceful Agriculture. RURAL VIEW is at a convenient and quiet distance from Ashville, on the Cresson, Clearfield Co & New York Short Route Railroad.

THIS AGREEABLE RURAL SUMMER RESORT on the mountain plateau three thousand feet above the sea level, is well deserving of the public patronage. Its environments of rural beauty; the purity of the air, and its crystal springs; its healthful and genial climate and peaceful retirement from the busy world—all these characteristics commend the RESORT to tired seekers after rest and calm repose.

The constraint of fashionable hotel life is replaced with the ease and peace of quiet home life, which characteristic commends RURAL VIEW to a certain class of health and pleasure seekers.

RURAL VIEW reposes amid orchards and meadows, with the towering green woodland in the background; fruits and vegetables teem in abundant freshness from tree and garden, while the milky herd afford rich white nectar in overflowing measure.

The site of the house is on a gentle rise of ground, the dividing ridge between the headwaters of the Clearfield and Chest creeks, and these streams afford piscatorial treasures in variety to the rod and line of the fisher.

The place is fitted up with a view to the accomodation and recreation of guests.

The roads, in three directions, afford pleasant drives through farming regions, and woodland scenery—seven miles to Loretto, five to Carrolltown, and three to St. Augustine.

Ponds, brooks and streams entice to piscatorial sports, and the woods afford small game in season.

Vegetables in their season will be supplied from the proprietors garden, and milk from the dairy.

A LIVERY will be kept on the place, those wishing to bring their own teams will be provided with good stabling and careful attendance.

The MAIL arrives in the village daily. TELEGRAPH at Loretto. SKILLFUL MEDICAL ATTENDANCE close by in the village.

The TERMS are reasonable, and will suit the most economical. Reference furnished if desired.

Guests for RURAL VIEW will stop off at Ashville, on the Cresson, Clearfield Co. & New York Short Route Railroad, which connects with the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Cresson, Pa. The proprietor's coach will meet all trains. For further particulars, address,

MICHAEL WALTZ,
RURAL VIEW, Chest Springs, Cambria County, Penn'a.
May 20, 1887.

STATEMENT OF AUDITOR'S SETTLEMENT with the Supervisors of Washington township for the year ending March 14, 1887.

PATRICK R. MYERS, Supervisor, Dr.

To amount of duplicate	$462.54
To order to balance	8.74
	$471.28

CONTRA, CR.

By taxes worked on roads	$161 33
By cash paid for work and material	20 43
By orders redeemed	161.95
By services as supervisor, 75 days	75.00
By commission on $182.78 @ 5 per cent	9.14
By auditors' exonerations	20.60
By amount returned to Co. Com'rs	22.83
	$471.28

MICHAEL DONAHOE, Supervisor, Dr.

To amount of duplicate	$1753.62
To unseated land tax from Com'rs	106.51
	$1860.13

CONTRA, CR.

By taxes worked on roads	$ 67.18
By cash paid for work	178.70
By cash paid for lumber	3 00
By orders redeemed	844.65
By services as supervisor, 88 days	88.00
By commission on 1357.42 @ 5 per cent	67.87
By 19 days services to Ebensburg and Altoona	38.00
By auditors' exonerations	5.48
By amount returned to Co. Com'rs	6 84
By costs paid Freidhoof law suit	81.49
By amount paid James Noon, work and costs	19.50
By amount paid Evan Griffith damages	15.00
By amount paid for surveying and mapping	87.30
By amount paid J. G. Hasson for printing	55.00
By amount paid Reade and Fenlon attorneys' fees	65.00
By amount paid for horse hire	50.00
	$1673.11
To balance due township	$187.02

The liabilities of the township as near as can be ascertained are about $450.00.

The assets are—

Due from Lilly borough	$165.72
Due from M. Donahoe	187.02
Due from ex-subervisor Quarts	12.30
	$305.04

Liabilities in excess of assets, about $145.00.

WE, the undersigned auditors of Washington township, cerify that we have examined the accounts of said township and find them as above stated.

JOHN McTAMANY, }
WM. BROWN, } Auditors.
ROBERT C. MYERS. }

Attest: JACOB BURGOON, Clerk. [June 10.

Two Good Dog Stories.

The other day our Newfoundland dog was playing on the porch with our little girl, four years old, when she opened the gate and went out. The dog did not follow her. Some time afterward the child's mother came out, discovered her absence and said to the dog:

"Where is Nellie?"

The dog looked as if he knew, and wagged his tail furiously.

"Go this instant," said the mother, and find Nellie and bring her home."

Out over the gate flew the dog and started down the street to a neighbor's house not far off. Nellie was playing there, inside the house, and saw the dog come and scratch at a veranda window.

"I know what he wants," said the little girl; "he wants me to go home, but I'm not going to do it!"

The dog was not admitted, but he lingered near, like Mary's little lamb, and when two ladies called presently he brushed in past them through the door. Then, rushing up to Nellie, he seized her dress with his teeth, and began dragging her to the door. An attempt was made to drive him off, but he growled and held his place. The little girl, beginning to be frightened, gave up all resistance, and trotted home by his side, and he delivered her with an air of triumph into her mother's hands. What "instinct" would lead a dog to do that?

A suburban resident was walking at night, not long ago, across a meadow, and losing the path in the darkness, fell into a ditch. His dog, a collie, had been running about in an aimless way over the field. Gathering himself up the gentleman called the dog, and crouching over him said, sharply:

"Now, see here, Mac; I want you to show me the path across this meadow. Go right ahead of me, do you hear; and show me the path—show me the path!"

The dog obeyed to the letter. With his nose to the ground he followed the path faithfully, with his master at his heels, clear across the meadow, until he had approached to within two or three rods of the field. Then he began to waver from side to side as if looking vainly for the path, and showed great confusion, and even shame. Next day the gentleman went over the ground by daylight, and discovered that at the point where the dog began to waver the path was entirely lost in the thick grass.

SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT IN CHINA.—Two women came before a mandarin in China, so runs an ancient Chinese chronicle, each of them protesting that she was the mother of a little child they had brought with them. They were so eager and positive that the mandarin was sorely puzzled. He retired to consult with his wife, who was a wise and clever woman, whose opinion was held in great repute in the neighborhood.

She requested five minutes in which to deliberate. At the end of that time she spoke:

"Let the servants catch me a large fish in the river, and let it be brought to me here alive."

This was done.

"Bring me now the infant," she said, "but let the woman in the outer chamber."

This was done too. Then the mandarin's wife caused the baby to be undressed, and its clothes put on the large fish. Carry the creature outside, now and throw it into the river in the sight of the two women."

The servant obeyed his orders, flinging the fish into the water, where it rolled about and struggled, disgusted, no doubt, by the wrapping in which it was swaddled.

Without a moment's pause, one of the mothers threw herself into the river with a shriek. She must save her drowning child.

"Without doubt she is the true mother," she declared; and the mandarin's wife commanded that she should be rescued and the child given to her.

"Without doubt, she is the true mother," she declared. And the mandarin nodded his head, and thought his wife the wisest woman in the Flowery Kingdom.

Meantime, the false mother crept away. She was found out in her imposture, and the mandarin's wife forgot all about her in the occupation of dressing the little baby in the best silk she could find in her wardrobe.

THE ENGINEER'S CAT.—An engineer on the Wabash railway, whose run is between Danville and Springfield, has a cat which he would not part with for love or money. It belonged to his wife, who is now dead, and for a year past it has been his constant companion in the cab. The cat loves its life on the rail and has grown sleek and fat sniffing the prairie winds. Ordinarily it sits perched up at the cab window before its master, but occasionally it strolls out to the pilot, where it will ride for miles at a stretch, winking knowingly at the dogs which bark at the train as it thunders by the cross-roads. Sometimes when the train is approaching a station the adventurous animal climbs to the top of the sand-box and camly roosts there, undeterred by the shriek of the whistle or the clang of the bell. The engine has had good luck ever since the animal became an occupant of the cab, and the trainmen look on it as a mascot against disaster.

GENERAL GEORGE A. SHERDIAN says he got more money for less actual service than any other man who ever served in congress. He was not admittedto his seat until about three hours before the expiration of his term, and he drew salary, mileage, etc., amounting to about $14,000. In that respect he thinks his congressional fame will be immortal.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve,

The best salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James and W. W. McAteer, of Loretto.

ONE pair of sharp scissors in hand is worth two dull pens in the sanctum.

KASKINE

THE NEW QUININE.

Science emerging from Darkness.

GIVES
GOOD APPETITE
STRENGTH,
QUIET NERVES,
HAPPY DAYS,
SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and succesful Blood Purifier. Superior to quinine.

Mr. F. A. Miller, 630 East 137th street, New York, was cured by Kaskine of extreme malarial prostration after seven years suffering. He had run down from 175 pounds to 97, began on Kaskine in June, 1886, went to work in one month and regained his full weight in six months. Quinine did him no good whatever.

Mr. Gideon Thompson, the oldest and and of the most respected citizens of Bridgport, Conn., says: "I am ninety years of age, and for the last three years have suffered from malaria and the effects of quinine poisoning. I recently began with Kaskine which broke up the malaria and increased my weight 22 pounds.

Mrs. T. A. Solomons, of 159 Halliday St., Jersey City, writes: My son Harry eleven years, was cured of Malaria by Kaskine, after fifteen months' illness, when we had given up all hope.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

SINE'S SYRUP WATCHES & YOU SLEEP

DR. SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

"Rough on Rats."

clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs.

Heart Pains.

Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

"Rough on Corns."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. Quick complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

"Buchu-Paiba."

Quick, complete cure, all kidney, bladder and urinary diseases, scalding, irritation, stone, gravel, catarrh of the bladder. $1, druggists.

Bed-Bugs, Flies.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters, 15c.

Mothers.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Well's Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

Life Preserver.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"Rough on Piles."

Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacit, don't fail to try "Well's Health Renewer."

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

"Rough on Catarrh.

Corrects offensive odors at once. Complete cure of worst chronic, also unequaled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath. 50c.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate use "Wells' Health Renewer."

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The Farmer's Wife.

The head of the family has all kinds of labor-saving machinery in his field of action, but too often it is the case that the woman of the house has to get along without the assistance of such labor-saving devices as are appropriate to her sphere, and the work she has to do. This is not as it should be. The man who seeks to save labor in the field by the use of machinery, ought to have in mind the fact that his wife has to work quite as hard in the kitchen as he has been in the habit of doing out of doors, and that it is his duty to procure for her such helps as will lighten her toil and do away, as much as possible, with the drudgery of housework. In buying machinery for himself and not for her he is guilty of that form of selfishness which is almost, if not quite a crime.

Husband and wife are partners in the work of life, each having charge of a special department, and what each does in that department contributes to the general welfare and benefit of the "firm." Neither has he the moral right to consult his or her interests alone. The interests of both should be regarded, and the kind and thoughtful husband will not care to monopolize all the benefits resulting from the labor of both. For every machine that he buys for himself to save labor, or make work easier and more effective, he will buy one for his wife. He will furnish her a good washing-machine and wringer. There will be a good churn, and the stove will be one with all the "modern improvements." There will be a cistern, and the cistern will have a pump, and of course there will be a sewing machine, and perhaps a knitting-machine. Why not? Knitting by hand is something like going through a corn field with the old hoe. If he has a cultivator to do that work with, why should she not have a machine to do the knitting with? She can knit evenings, you say? What will you be doing then? Reading the newspaper, or magazine, eh? Well, perhaps she would like to read some, rather than be obliged to spend the hours until bed time in kniting. Think of it. "Put yourself in her place," and do as you would be done by.

Very Green Peas.

Men are usually the historians of a country, and their works are apt to overlook the part taken by women in making history. For years after we had become a great nation, only tradition chronicled the deeds of the women of the Revolution, or told how much they suffered to gain peace and prosperity for their children's children.

Mrs. Fremont preserves, in her "Souvenirs of my Time," one of these old traditions, which tells what the war brought to her great-grandmother, who carried to her grave "King George's mark," a long cut on the forehead from the knife thrown by an Indian in the British service.

One day several English officers, of the brutal Colonel Tarleton's command, rode up to her house and demanded food for themselves and their men. She politely requested them to dismount, saying it would take an hour to prepare dinner, and sent them to the bedrooms to make their toilet.

At dinner she appeared in her best damask gown and petticoat. One of the officers, a surly, ill-bred man, seeing that the peas were very green—they had been boiled with lettuce to add to their green color—rudely exclaimed: "I believe, madam, you mean to poison us; that is the meaning of all your fine airs."

The lady made no reply save to send for her youngest daughter. Taking the little girl on her lap she quietly fed her with the peas. Then turning to the officers, she said with impressive dignity: "You may feel safe now, gentlemen. Whoever eats at my table, invited or not invited, has my best. My husband, my young sons and my brothers are all in the Rebel army, and I pray for their success and your defeat, but you will receive no harm from me."

Wife and Husband.

Women never get full honor for anything they do. It is always divided with some man who did nothing. When Jael, for the deliverance of her country, slew Sisera, the old chronicler embalms in the immortal story of the daring patriot one Heber, the Kenite—"Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite," took a nail of the tent and did thus and so. Now, what under the sun had Heber to do with it? Why should he be dragged into the story? He never did anything but marry Jael, and, while that may indicate the good taste and judgment of the man, doesn't entitle him to immortality in a patriotic story. If he must come into the narrative why should he not come down to us as "Heber, the husband of Jael?" That would sound something like. However, we are doing things somewhat better now, and there are several men in America who are known only as the husbands of their wives. In fact, that's all that some men will ever be remembered for. Brigham Young was kind o' that sort of a man, also.

A ST. LOUIS manufacturer says he has employed girls in his factory for six years, and prefers them to male help. They are discharged for only two reasons. Now and then one is found who is incorrigibly lazy, and some of them can't be cured of talking. Gossiping is the greatest trouble encountered in managing them. They will talk, even if the rules against chattering on subjects other than those connected with the business stare them in the face.

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Narcotics and sedatives murder sleep, the unnatural stupor is soon followed by ill effects. Simmons Liver Regulator removes the cause of restlessness and sleeplessness by regulating the bowels, by establishing good digestion and by quieting the nerves.

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does not refer possible purchasers to his victims. The Athlophoros Co. gladly refers sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, nervous or sick headache, kidney and liver complaints to those who *have been cured* of these diseases by Athlophoros, and will furnish names and addresses of many such persons to those desiring them. Athlophoros is the only remedy for these diseases that can stand such a test.

A. L. Thomas, Cuba, N. Y., says: "My son, J. M. Thomas, had been suffering from rheumatism for several months. Athlophoros relieved him of the pain, and reduced the swelling of the joints, and the lameness entirely disappeared. I have seen those having neuralgia cured by taking one dose."

A. Beard, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., says: "I have been troubled for some time with sciatica and rheumatism, brought on by working in a damp place. I could find no remedy in medicine I was using, until I tried a bottle of Athlophoros, which gave me immediate relief."

Mrs. Alfred Thurston, 42 North Main Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa., says: "I am not troubled with rheumatism now, since using Athlophoros. I believe, should it in any case fail to relieve and permanently cure, the cause would be that the directions were not faithfully followed."

J. J. Savitz, Nazareth, Pa., says: "I gave two bottles of Athlophoros to my sister, and she has entirely recovered. She was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance, and although we had two of the best doctors, she gradually grew worse. She would scream from pain night and day. I heartily recommend it.

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

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Peter's Wife, and Some Wives.

"My dear," said Mrs. Peters to her husband the other day, "what does all this stuff in the papers about 'Home Rule' mean?"

"It means," said Peters with the air of a sage, "that the Irish want to govern Ireland themselves."

"They are tired of the tyranny of the Czar, are they?"

"The Czar? What are you talking about?"

"Oh, I mean the Emperor."

"Worse and more of it. Do you mean to tell me that you don't know that Ireland is under the rule of England."

"Oh, so it is. Isn't Queen Victoria good to them? I'm sure she looks real nice in her pictures. She can't be very horrid."

"She's horrid enough to the Irish. Now, you listen and I'll explain the 'Home Rule' business to you. I want my wife to be informed on so important a subject. You have heard of Gladstone, haven't you?"

"Oh, yes; he's Queen Victoria's son or something else, isn't he."

"What are you talking about? Have I married a raving lunatic."

"There, now; you go to getting cross about nothing. I wouldn't talk to my wife like that for all the Irish on earth. Gladstone is King or president or Czar or whatever the ruler of Ireland is, isn't he? But it don't sound like an Irish name."

"He's no more Irish than I'm Chinese. Now, you pay attention and I'll tell you about it. For many years the people of Ireland have been dissatisfied—"

"With Gladstone?"

"No, no—"

"With Victoria then? Well, I—"

"Not with her alone. Teey have been shamefully oppressed and their rights and liberties restricted through coercion and—"

"Coercion means the same as Prohibition does here, doesn't it?"

"Have you any sense at all? I'd like to see the English try the prohibition game on the Irish in Ireland. They'd ride Queen Victoria on a rail and lynch Parliament in a body. This 'Home Rule, muddle wouldn't be anything. Coercion is a species of tyranny against liberty. You've heard of Parnell?"

"He is the man who has just been around the world on a bicycle, isn't he?"

"Great Cæsar! I've a notion to go right down town and apply for a divorce. Any jury in the land would give it to me in two minutes and a half! Here! where's my hat and coat? I'm going right off and hang myself for marrying such a—"

"James! you're just as mean as you can be. I'm sure I've understood every word you've said, and I won't stand your abuse. I—"

But Peters had fled.

Advantages of the Jerseys.

The advantages of the Jerseys over other breeds, according to The Live Stock Monthly, are:

1. Jerseys make more butter annually, compared with the food they eat, than any other breed.

2. Jerseys make better butter than any other breed—better grain and better flavor.

3. Jersey milk is the most profitable because it contains more butter per quart than that of any other breed, its cream rises quicker and its butter comes quicker.

4. Jersey butter brings from two to ten cents more a pound than any other, as a rule throughout the United States; hence, on ninety farms out of a hunbred where butter is a speciality the introduction of Jersey blood will change butter making from a dead loss to a net profit.

5. Butter farming is more profitable, healthful and refined than truck farming, beef farming, poultry or pig raising.

6. For every cent on account of the Jersey's small carcass, there are two cents gained on account of her better butter and larger annual yield.

We want Holsteins and Ayrshires for the general cheese and milk supply; we want Shorthorns and Herefords for their beef, but the country wants the Jersey for her butter—so let us have an end to the opposition which this breed has met with for forty years. He who specializes wins. The "general purpose cow" is an impossible animal. Let each farmer decide whether all circumstances point to a beef, a milk or a butter breed, and choose his stock accordingly.

LAW ON THE CHICKEN QUESTION.—The question whether or not a man has a right to raise chickens at the expense of his neighbors was determined last year in court. H. W. Klingensmith had prosecuted Frank Wagoner for shooting his chickens. The evidence showed that Klingensmith's chickens invaded the wheat field of Wagoner and destroyed considerable of the crop. Wagoner shot the chickens and also brought suit before a Justice for damages and recovered a judgment for some thirty dollars. This recovery and the shooting of his chickens so incensed Klingensmith that he, upon advice of counsel, began a criminal prosecution under the statute for killing and maiming domestic animals. The case was warmly contested on both sides. Amongst other things His Honor laid down was that a man has no right to raise chickens to annoy his neighbors or destroy his crops, and that the killing of them under such circumstances would be justifiable in law. The jury under the charge of the Court, was bound to bring a verdict of not guilty.

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"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

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"OVID G. SPARKS,
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The Value of a Fertilizer is not alone in its own richness, but also in its effect upon the other constituents of the soil. A fertilizer may be rich in estimated value and still a poor crop producer. ANIMAL BONE is the natural fertilizer intended to keep up the fertility of the land. The proper combination of plant food derived from animal bones, in

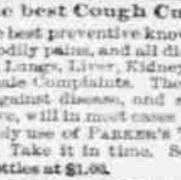
BAUGH'S
$25 Phosphate

makes it "second to none" in crop value. Its excellence is well known to those who use it.

THE ORIGINAL Manufacturers of RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE

BAUGH & SONS
Sole Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

USE BAUGH'S CELEBRATED
$25 Phosphate



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use,

And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS

The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS & SLEIGHS

Carriage Making in all its Branches.

Painting, Trimming

and REPAIRING of all kinds done on the SHORTEST NOTICE and the LOWEST PRICES. Also, Planing, Sawing and Wood Turning with improved machinery. Also all kinds of heavy work done. Carriage smith shop connected

All parties trusting me with work will be honorably dealt with. All work warranted.

D. R. CHUTE.

Ebensburg, October 22, 1884.

LETTING.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber at Nicktown postoffice, Cambria county, Pa., up to the 1st of June next, for the building of a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE at Ashville, Cambria county. The Plans and Specifications for the building can be seen at the house of Patrick Dunn, at Ashville. The subscriber reserves the right of rejecting one and all bids.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Barr township, May 6, 8887.-td.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE,
LORETTO, PA,
IN CHARGE OF
FRANCISCAN BROTHERS.
Board and Tuition
for the Scholastic Year, $200.

March 26th, 1886.-tf.

Wool! Wool! Wool!

William Murray & Son,

WANT YOU TO BRING YOUR WOOL TO ALTOONA and get trade for it at Altoona prices. Or part trade and cash.

Wm. Murray & Son
1315, Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Altoona, Pa., May 13, 1887 3m.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Hotel property known as the Blair House, situated in the West ward of Ebensburg Pa. For further particulars call on or address the undersigned. JOHN A. BLAIR.
—Ebensburg, May 17, 1886.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY Boston, Mass.

[illegible]
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good.
Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25
CONSUMPTION

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

Temptation's of a Broker's Life

From the start, the boy entering a broker's office will be intrusted with large sums of money to carry to the bank or to customers. He may be in an office where bank bills and shining gold are within his reach all the time; and he will soon be so completely absorbed in the subject of stocks, bonds, and money, that it will be somewhat strange if he does not soon begin to look at the getting of money as the most important business of life. And when he is a little older and becomes clerk or cashier, he will be exposed to the temptation to increase his income by stock-gambling—"speculating," as it is called—on his own account. Such ventures are of course very hazardous, and on all accounts should be shunned. A broker requires great strength of character to resist the temptation to get wealthy by false methods; and a boy should think how long and well before he adopts the calling.

For the broker's business is at best unstable. The work is done quickly in the midst of great excitement and at "high pressure," as we say. As money comes quickly and easily to the broker, it is not so highly prized as if it were earned by the toil which produces a visible result, and it usually goes as easily as it comes. Brokers, of course, defend their own occupation. They will tell you that their services as agents in securing stocks and bonds are needed; but they will not deny that stock-brokerage would cease to be a profitable business, except to a very few firms, if people were to stop speculating in securities. Of course there are many men in this business who have risen to wealth and to eminence as financiers, who would scorn to do a mean or dishonorable act. All honor to such men, because they must often have been sorely tempted to do wrong.

I would not be unjust to this large class of men, so many of whom have personal traits which we are bound to admire. They are open-handed with their means. Their word to one another is as good as a bond. In fact, a large proportion of the business transacted upon the exchange is done without written contract, and depends solely upon the good faith of the members concerned. Their promptness to respond to public appeals for aid or sympathy is proverbial. Yet all this should have no influence upon a boy who is deciding whether or no he shall be a broker.—*St. Nicholas.*

It Did Him Good

Side by side in the waiting room of the Third street passenger station yesterday sat a nervous little woman and a tall melancholy man. The woman had a boy about seven years of age who seemed to be possessed of an evil spirit. He wouldnt set nor stand still. He didn't want apple or candy. He couldn't be coaxed or bribed to behave himself, and his kicking and whining seemed to wear the little woman out. The melancholy man stood it for a little while, but finally felt called upon to observe:

"Madame, I know what that child is aching for."

"Yes, so do I," she promptly answered, "but I've got a boil on my right arm."

"I'll take the job off your hands if you will say so. It's sumthin' I've been in the habit of doing almost every day of my life. I've had three wives and three sets of children."

The boy set up an extra howl and began kicking her shins just then, and she looked around in a helpless way and said:

"Well, you may try. Not too vigorus, but just vigorous enough."

He reached over and picked the child up, laid him across his knee, and the spanking machine started off at about forty revolutions a minute and worked to a charm.

"There—you set there!" said the old man as he straightened the boy up and sat him down.

"That's better than all the peanuts and candy in the country, and you'll behave yourself for the next three days."

The boy blubbered softly and sat still, and when the mother bowed her head in gratitude the old man replied:

"Oh, don't mention it. It's the best medicine in the world. Besides, I was a bit lonesome to-day, and it has sort o' cheered me up.

WELSH WISDOM.—Three things of short continuance—a lady's love, a chip fire and a brook flood.

Three miseries of a man's house—a smoky chimney, a dripping roof and a scolding wife.

Three things that never ought to be from home—the cat, the chimney and the housewife.

Three essentials to a false story teller—a good memory, a bold face and fools for an audience.

Three things that are as good as the best—brown bread in famine, well-water in thirst, and a grey coat in cold.

Three things that are seen in a peacock—the garb of an angel, the walk of a thief, and the voice of the devil.

Three warnings from the grave—"Thou knowest what I was; thou seest what I am, remember what thou art to be.

Three things that never become rusty, the money of the benevolent, the shoes of the butcher's horse, and a woman's tongue.

—Three things not easily done—to allay thirst with fire, to dry wet with water, and to please all in everything that is done.

Three things as good as their better—dirty water to extinguish a fire, an ugly wife to a blind man, and a wooden sword to a coward.

Saved My Child's Life

J. S. Weaver, Secretary Iron Steamboat Company, New York, says: I wish to say to the Public that I had a child about four years of age, lying at the point of death with summer complaint, (dirrhœa) the doctor and all of us having given up hope. The doctor, however, advised us to get some Speer's Port Wine, ond give her a little at a time—very little, but often. As a last resort we did so, and I say that Speer's Port Wine saved her life. She is my only child. I had never seen Mr. Speer, but with tears of joy, I went and told him that his wine had saved the life of my only child.